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DAILY REPORT

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SAUDI ARABIAN CP GREETINGS TO 12TH BCP CONGRESS

AU191555 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 9 Apr 81 p 9

[Greetings to the 12th BCP Congress by the representative of the Saudi Arabian Communist Party--name of delegate, date and place of address not given]

[Text] Dear comrades, I take advantage of the opportunity presented to me to congratulate you on the occasion of your great holiday--the 12th BCP Congress. At the same time, I want to convey to you and to the Bulgarian communists the most cordial wishes on behalf of the Saudi Arabian Communist Party Central Committee and all its members.

Your congress is being held under extremely tense and complex political conditions. These conditions are a result of a new revival of the aggressive line of world imperialism as a counteraction against the objective progress and great victories which the peoples have scored against imperialism, fascism and reaction within the past 10 years. On its side, this brought about a change in the balance of power in the world to the benefit of the democratic revolutionary forces of peace and socialism. The general crisis in capitalism became deeper and the appetites of the reactionary circles in the imperialistic camp were revived in trying to bring about disunion in the international communist movement and intensifying their aggressive policy. An example of this is the course adopted by the administration of the new U.S. President Reagan who revived the arms race and the policy of proliferation of mass destruction weapons. The SALT II talks were frozen and the policy of pursuing power in various areas of the world was restored. New military bases were also established.

U.S. imperialism does all this with the purpose of ensuring military supremacy over the socialist countries, so that it can achieve its aggressive policy. It tries to propagate slogans about a struggle against "international terrorism" and the "Soviet threat." What does all this mean? According to Washington's theory, "international terrorists" include all movements for national liberation which are struggling for freedom, independence and progress.

In its aggressive policy, the United States is making use of the situation in the Middle East in order to achieve political, economic and military penetration there and to impose defeatist decisions of the Camp David type. All this is primarily spearheaded against the Arab people, who are deprived of any motherland, of the right for self-determination and of establishing their own independent state.

U.S. imperialism is trying to make the Persian Gulf an area of its own influence through the establishment of new military bases, deployment of aggressive military weapons and stationing of the so-called Rapid Deployment Forces. At the same time, the United States is carrying out a policy of exacerbating the existing problems and trying to establish reactionary alliances for achieving its goals. By declaring the Persian Gulf a "vitally important" area, the United States is ready for direct aggression against the countries included in this area, with the purpose of obtaining the economic advantages of the huge oil reserves.

U.S. policy is at variance with the interests of the peoples in this area and against their struggle for achieving true democracy and independence as well as for using their own natural assets.

In its essence, the aggressive policy of world imperialism is directed against world peace and the future of all mankind.

The peaceful initiatives and the invariable peaceful policy followed by the countries of the socialist community are in radical contradiction with the U.S. policy. This policy was brilliantly expressed in the peaceful appeals and creative proposals which Comrade Leonid Brezhnev made in his report to the 26th CPSU Congress.

The unity of all anti-imperialist and peace-loving forces is a necessary condition for complete success in the struggle for safeguarding world peace.

The decisions of the world people's parliament for peace session, held in Sofia, affect equally all countries and democratic forces throughout the world.

Dear comrades, the great successes which socialism has achieved in Bulgaria's socioeconomic, political and cultural life are a brilliant result of the wise and consistent policy of the BCP. Throughout its 90 year activity, your party has been an exponent of the national and international traditions of the Bulgarian people, who will soon commemorate the 1,300th anniversary of the Bulgarian state's founding.

The Communist Party of Saudi Arabia has great respect and highly values the policy of the BCP and your government, as well as the existing relations of fraternal cooperation between Bulgaria and the USSR and with the other countries of the socialist community.

The proletarian internationalism in your relations with the other communist and workers movements and revolutionary forces has been a permanent tradition of your party since the time of Georgi Dimitrov--the great communist and son of the Bulgarian people.

Dear comrades, our party works under complicated and illegal conditons by struggling against the absolute power of the Saudi Arabian king, who is linked with U.S. imperialism in all spheres--economic, political and military. The king's regime is playing an ever more important and dangerous role in accomplishing its aggressive intentions for domination in the Persian Gulf area and among the Islamic Arab countries. In this activity, the regime relies on its huge financial and oil reserves as well as on the country's position as a religious center.

Our party has directed its efforts toward establishing a broad fatherland front, including all national and opposition forces in Saudi Arabia and abroad, with the purpose of toppling the king's regime and liquidating the influence of U.S. imperialism and the international monopolies which are controlling and using our national riches. We are struggling to achieve broad democratic privileges, to follow an independent international policy and to liberate the country from imperialist influence.

Dear comrades, I would again like to take advantage of this opportunity and congratulate you from this rostrum, and wish you fruitful and useful work at the 12th BCP Congress for the prosperity of socialism and peace throughout the world. (The greetings message was frequently interrupted by applause)

DELEGATE SPEAKS AT LAW OF SEA CONFERENCE AT UN

AU181902 Sofia BTA in English 1845 GMT 18 Apr 81

[Text] New York, 18 Apr (BTA corr)--Taking the floor at the final sitting of the 10th session of the UN Conference on the Law of the Sea, the head of the Bulgarian delegation, Prof Aleksandur Yankov, strongly condemned the unprecedented act by the USA for having actually withdrawn from all of its previous commitments and the all-round international sea law convention worked out with its most active participation. Prof Yankov made a clear point that the timely approval of the convention, worked out with so much compromise and goodwill, is in the interest of international cooperation and peace in the world. He empahsized that each attempt at impeding states to establish a just and effective order to use the sea and ocean spaces and resources is contradicting the interests of all countries and peoples.

RUDE PRAVO CALLS FOR SOCIALIST SUMMIT ON ECONOMY

AU171212 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 16 Apr 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Socialism and Peace"]

[Excerpt] The 16th CPCZ Congress has stressed how vitally important it is to develop close cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries in all areas--economics, policy and ideology. Today, when the economy of the fraternal countries is developing dynamically and facing much more exacting tasks, in a situation in which the world capitalist system is going through a profound economic crisis, and complex problems--concerning technological development and ensuring raw materials, energy resources and foodstuffs--are arising in the world, the outright order of the day is to intensify international socialist economic integration. The situation is fully reconfirming the words stressed by Comrade Leonid Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress that life itself dictates that the coordination of plans of the socialist community countries be complemented with a coordination of their entire economic policy. It is necessary to take a bold step ahead along that path and to take expeditious measures, among them holding a meeting of leading representatives of fraternal socialist countries where fundamental issues concerning the coordination of economic policy should be discussed. Czechoslovakia is ready to contribute its active share to full success of such a significant meeting.

The CSSR is a firm part of the socialist community and contributes multifacetedly to consolidating its strength. That is why we attribute such great importance to the Warsaw Pact and our active participation within it.

Our ties with the socialist countries are based on the principles of socialist internationalism. We have always been guided by it in the past and will be guided by it in the future as well. We will be approaching the solution of all our tasks from its viewpoint.

Being guided by the principle of internationalism, we will be strengthening the broad anti-imperialist front, developing cooperation with all progressive and democratic forces of Africa, Asia and Latin America and consolidating our internationalist ties with all countries that have chosen the path of socialist development. All movements fighting against imperialism and for democracy and national independence can also count on our solidarity and support.

We are witnesses of an insidious attack by American imperialism against progress and peace. The military budgets of the United States and other NATO countries are growing feverishly. Ever more destructive weapons are being introduced into the arsenals, and imperialist military doctrines speculating about nuclear warfare are mushrooming. Imperialism has elevated the export of counterrevolution to the status of one of the chief principles of state policy. It is setting up intervention forces capable of operating in various parts of the world and preparing interventions against progressive and national liberation movements. If a "Vietnam syndrome" ever existed in the United States--disappointment over a lost aggressive war--then it ceased long ago. Washington is about to embark on a new hazardous military adventure of the same proportions as was its aggression in Vietnam.

The Beijing hegemonists are also trying, hand in hand with imperialism, to worsen the situation in the world. The great results achieved by mankind in the struggle for peace are also a thorn in the side of those who rule China. The policy pursued by the Chinese leadership helps imperialism, the principal enemy of mankind and of the Chinese people.

The strategy of imperialism is aimed at reversing the process of international detente, gaining decisive influence in the developing world and preventing the objective shocks which take more and more developing countries out of the sphere of imperialist influence.

Together with those strategic goals, imperialism also wants to weaken the unity of the socialist community. It is trying, with the help of differentiated policy and interference in their internal affairs, to tear some fraternal countries from the alliance of the socialist community.

The events in Poland demonstrate that reactionary, antisocialist forces, supported by Western power and anticommunist centers, are trying to bring about a counterrevolutionary reversal in that country. That is why imperialism supports everything that helps to weaken socialism, assuming that it will thus weaken the entire community of fraternal states. We in socialist Czechoslovakia are following the events in fraternal Poland with alarm. We are intrinsically interested in having a good neighbor and a reliable ally in the Warsaw Pact defense alliance. We want to have secure borders and want Poland to be our reliable partner in international economic operations. As the 16th CPCZ Congress has stressed, the Czechoslovak communists, the Czechoslovak people are profoundly interested in seeing fraternal Poland develop as a firm and orderly socialist state. That is why we support Polish communists, the workers class, the working people and all genuine advocates of socialism in their endeavor to rebuff reaction's attack and to consolidate socialism.

In his speech at the historical 26th CPSU Congress, Comrade Leonid Brezhnev put forward significant peace initiatives. Their objective is to lessen military tension and deepen peaceful development. All those initiatives are very important, and Socialist Czechoslovakia supports them fully and without reservations.

As the 16th CPCZ Congress has stressed, the CPCZ is determined to continue to do its best to strengthen the unity and action ability of the international communist and workers movement and all revolutionary and democratic forces. There is no doubt that a number of problems pertaining to all communist and workers parties now exists so that it would be expedient to assess them on a joint platform.

"The eighties will not be easy. The most important task confronting mankind is to protect peace," Comrade Gustav Husak said at the 16th CPCZ Congress. Those words express the action program of Czechoslovak communists and all those who have peace for this and future generations at heart.

REVISIONIST ONSLAUGHT AGAINST PZPR SCORED

'Dangerous Development'

LD172327 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1945 GMT 17 Apr 81

[Commentary by Jiri Jambor, Prague Television foreign policy commentator]

[Text] There have been a fair number and a whole series of events this week. Despite this, I would like to devote myself to what interests us most, and that is the development of events and the situation in Poland. I am sure you will allow me to be a bit more lengthy in my comment.

The development of events in Poland confirms the view of the majority of foreign political observers that the situation has not become calmer and that new, disconcerting factors have appeared in its development. These are manifested by the fact that when under the pressure of circumstances the rightwing leaders of Solidarity have tactically retreated for the time being from declaring a general strike, as is known. The main onslaught and pressure has now been channeled against the leading political force of Polish society, the PZPR. Some party newspapers have published the full text and without relevant commentaries the program pamphlet of Solidarity which contains what one might characterize as distinctly anarcho-syndicalistic elements and in whose scheme of things for Polish society there is practically no place for the role of the Communist Party.

In Torun there met a curious assembly of rightwing revisionist currents in the PZPR, which by its activity--if we follow things to their logical conclusion--is creating the ground for the formation of an opposition center within the party, and in the final analysis for the transformation of the PZPR into some kind of social democratic party--such a party, which, let us add, by its pseudo-democratic toy-playing has never yet given power to the working class anywhere in the world and with the help of which they apparently are trying to deprive the working class in Poland of this power.

It is therefore quite apparent that the complicated developments in Poland are gradually entering a further stage when everything that has taken place previously has been in its own way a kind of prelude, and when the pressure exerted by the opponents of socialism is being concentrated, in a certain sense quite logically and inevitably, on where the fate of socialist Poland really hangs--that is, on its Communist Party and its leading position in society.

I do not want to simplify the matter. No one naturally has ever claimed that the Communist Party is a totally perfect organism, that it is not developing and that its internal, and thereby outside, functioning cannot be improved. And everyone also knows well that such "improving" can be more effective if it takes place in conditions of the firm stability of the socialist system. However, if we take into account the long, aggravated and restless situation in Poland and the already mentioned rightwing revisionist tendencies, they of course tend, within the realistic context of political development, not toward improving the functioning of the party but towards something totally different and the opposite. And I would like to add that those who out of their political inexperience are helping this process should not forget that they are on their way towards discrediting what should really be only remedied. Those who do not want to see these simple and realistic (?connections) are truly, as the saying goes, affected by blindness. The fact is that the aim of these rightwing tendencies, if we describe things in real political language, is first of all to split the party, deprive it of its unity, deprive it of its democratic centralism, deprive it of its Marxist-Leninist character thereby undermining the fundamental and central political mainstay on which the fate of socialism in the Polish People's Republic rests. And this fate is not some kind of abstraction but real, connected with working class power.

However, allow me to pose a question: Can a communist party by the transference of some kind of formal, pseudo-democratic mechanisms--which are so advantageous to the bourgeoisie, since they favor objectively the strong and aggressive elements of bourgeois society--hold its ground in the complicated struggle against the opponent whose experiences and possibilities should never be underestimated, hold its ground without failing to preserve its consistently revolutionary character, democratic centralism, its unity? That is to say, all the main things which make it a real opponent [words indistinct], and everyone knows, whether one is a Marxist or not, that it cannot; and this is exactly what the present opponents of socialism in Poland are aiming at.

I would like, however, to tell them the following: Too much blood has been shed to allow a new social system to prevail in our part of the world, and the objective laws of history are far too strong for anyone to think or nourish illusions that even in the state of existing chaos and disintegration there will not emerge in Polish society and the party forces which will undoubtedly stand up against this dangerous development.

'Impure Power'

LD172230 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1730 GMT 17 Apr 81

[Text] LITERATURNAYA GAZETA has published an article about the situation in Poland under the headline Impure Power.

The article analyzes the activity of those circles inimical to socialism which are governed by the well-known principle: "The worse the better." The worse the situation in the country, the better for those who want to undermine socialism in Poland. This refers especially to Jacek Kuron's so-called Confederation of Independent Poland. This organization's influence over Solidarity is becoming increasingly more evident.

The author of the article brings to light facts about the antisocialist activity of the confederation and its connection with foreign ideological centers.

LITERATURNAYA GAZETA then criticizes the attitudes of some Western politicians who say that attempts to liquidate socialism in Poland by force are condemned to failure and pretend to support demands for peace and calm. But these politicians want counterrevolutionary forces left in peace. They forward political demands as a condition for mercenary economic help to Poland and in so doing openly interfere in the internal affairs of the country. Furthermore, they are taking the extremists under their wing. They demand extra rights for them, in the first place the right not to obey the law, and fight against the state.

Antisocialist forces are complicating and exacerbating the situation in the country from the inside, says LITERATURNAYA GAZETA. And from the outside the West is making political demands as conditions for economic aid. An example of this is President Reagan's warning to the Polish Government not to take any decisive measures in connection with the difficult situation in the country.

LITERATURNAYA GAZETA ends its article with these words: How closely the struggle for power in Poland will be depends in many ways on how quickly those Poles with commonsense succeed in exposing the real faces of the hypocrites in Kuron's KOR [Workers Self-Defense Committee] [words indistinct] those masked counterrevolutionaries. Pretending to be patrons of the working people's interests, they are parading behind the mask of improvers of socialism. They are showing off in front of the workers and pushing them deeper and deeper into endless confrontation.

This is exactly so. Evil, impure power is obscuring the calmness and soul of the nation, ends the Soviet journal's article on Poland.

'An Opposition Agrarian Party'

LD171644 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 17 Apr 81

[Text] The Polish Government today again yielded to political pressure exerted by the Walesa trade union organization and agreed to allow the registration of the so-called independent rural trade union organization. As is known, the Supreme Court of the Polish People's Republic rejected the registration of the so-called Rural Solidarity on 10 February by saying that farmers are landowners and do not work for a wage, and that therefore they do not meet the conditions necessary for the establishment of a trade union organization.

The agreement on the registration of the so-called independent rural trade union organization was signed today in Bydgoszcz by a government commission headed by Stanislaw Ciosek, minister for trade union affairs, and representatives of private farmers in a ZSL building which has been under unlawful occupation since 16 March by representatives of the so-called Rural Solidarity.

The sound forces in Poland, especially those within the PZPR, have repeatedly warned against the legalization of the so-called independent rural trade union organization, because this association of landowners could in effect constitute itself as an opposition agrarian party with an antisocialist program.

COMMENTATOR ON TOUR BY UK'S THATCHER, POLAND

LD191132 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0730 GMT 19 Apr 81

["Editor" Frantisek Prachar commentary]

[Excerpts] Good morning, esteemed listeners.

The events of the past 7 days and their development have once again confirmed two different approaches to the assessment of the world situation, two divergent views held by the socialist and capitalist states. I think that this was demonstrated best by the now concluded deliberations of the 10th SED Congress in Berlin, on the one side, and by various statements made by leading Western politicians, on the other. Of these, the utterances made by Margaret Thatcher, the British prime minister, during her current visit to India and countries situated in the vicinity of the Persian Gulf, were perhaps the frankest.

When one takes a more detailed look, this divergent approach is clearly apparent. The 10th SED Congress was not decisive merely for setting the future directions of the internal political development in the country and for determining its economic and political life. This was because the congress, like other congresses of the fraternal parties, became an important international forum of all progressive forces, and this literally on a worldwide scale, for it was attended by 125 delegations from 109 countries.

In all the speeches made at the congress concerning the international situation, words rang out with all their urgency about the need for a constructive and rational approach toward solving all matured problems, toward deepening and maintaining peace and against war and armament. But not only this. By way of well-founded and skillfully worded arguments, speakers exposed those forces which are hampering these efforts. At the same time, it is very important that such testimonies should have come from the mouths of those who are the most competent to so testify, that is, from those countries which fight for their independence and freedom. This was confirmed, for instance, by a member of the Salvadoran delegation, Norma Guevara, and by speeches made by delegates from some African and Arab countries and a number of other delegates. At the same time unequivocally exposed were the causes of the growing tension in the world, created by the aggressive and ruthless policy of the capitalist countries.

A foremost position in this respect is occupied by Britain, headed by Margaret Thatcher, the Conservative Party prime minister. While Britain is in the throes of domestic conflicts, which last week burst into a real civil war between members of ethnic minorities and members of the repressive forces of the regime in the London suburb of Brixton, she wants to play a role in the world which no longer belongs to her, and which, in fact, disappeared as a result of the collapse of her colonial empire.

Such a role is apparently to be enhanced also by Margaret Thatcher's trip to India and several Arab countries, a trip that can be described as having the purpose of sounding out and persuading. Its official part in India ended last Friday and, as foreign observers unanimously agreed, it revealed a deep chasm in the views of both countries on the most important international problems. It emerged from the utterances made by the British prime minister that her country, for instance, supports the undeclared war against Afghanistan, is a supporter of the arming of Pakistan by the United States and China, and at the same time opposes any proposals that could turn the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace.

All these problems naturally are of vital concern to India, and thus the talks in Delhi were, according to foreign press reports, although polite and correct, cool and full of conflict. No wonder, for one has to see also that Margaret Thatcher has not undertaken this trip, so to speak, for its own sake. The fact is that one of her objectives is to persuade the governments of the countries on the itinerary of her trip that it is the Soviet Union which, allegedly, constitutes the prime threat to them and, for that reason, they should, in a manner of speaking, place themselves voluntarily under the protection of the Western world, supply it regularly with raw materials and cheap labor, and in return open their ports and territories for building new military bases, especially, U.S. bases. Together with this, the British prime minister intends to advocate the need for the creation of an international, but in effect, U.S.-British Armed Force deployed in the Persian Gulf area, where they would, allegedly, maintain order and peace, and, as it is understood, see to it that developments in this area are channeled along the lines envisaged by both Washington and London. It is, however, necessary to recall that similar so-called protection has failed on several occasions in history, and is failing again, for instance, in El Salvador, despite the fact that the United States is conducting all kinds of covert and overt aggression against its people.

Now let us look at developments of our neighbors, the Polish People's Republic. They are characterized primarily by two efforts: the effort of Premier Jaruzelski's government at social renewal and stabilization of public and political life, and by the continuing attacks of the extremist wing of Solidarity against this effort. The Council of Ministers met last Monday, primarily to discuss the country's economic situation. The meeting of the PZPR Congress Commission, which concerns itself with preparing the Extraordinary Ninth Congress, continued. Meetings of party activists in plants and factories also continue to take place. These constructive endeavors are encountering a growing hostile attitude of a section of the leadership of the Walesa trade union organizations, who are resorting to pressure and demonstrative actions that are unequivocally hostile to the socialist system.

Under this pressure, the Polish Government retreated last Friday and gave its agreement to the registration of the so-called independent rural trade union organization, which the Supreme Court had at one time rejected. What is curious is the fact that Solidarity--and the example of its partner rural organization only demonstrates this--has passed in silence its own unfulfilled promises, especially in regards to, as its leaders claimed, the feeding of the nation, and is pushing through political demands. At the same time its principle protagonists are people similar to the ones who were, for instance, justly described at the beginning of the collectivization of our agriculture as kulaks and landowners.

I think the general line of Solidarity was characterized succinctly by the well-known Polish writer, Jerzy Putrament, when he said that this organization wants to gain popularity thanks to the rights won, but to conceal duties or leave them to someone else.

Thus the dangerous development in Poland continues. One appeal for calm follows another in quick succession, but their effect is negligible.

The foreign-political events in the world during the past week thus demonstrated again how important it is just now that the socialist countries as a whole are steadfast and united. Only thus will it be possible to successefully counter world tension and to forestall aggressive attempts by capitalist states in various parts of the globs and then to push through the justified demands of the forces of progress and peace. There cannot be a more important task than this today.

SED ISSUES ECONOMIC DIRECTIVES FOR 1981-85

LD181600 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0201 GMT 18 Apr 81

[Text] Berlin, 18 Apr (ADN)--The directive for the 1981-85 5-year plan which was passed by the 10th SED Congress, and published today, calls for the continued dynamic development of the GDR in a further important period. "The principal Directions and Tasks for the Development of the National Economy During the 1981-85 Period are directed toward the continued implementation of the SED's program of continuing to fashion the advanced socialist society in the GDR and thus creating fundamental prequisites for the gradual transition to communism," the directive says. "On this basis our country's economic strength will increase steadily and dynamically, the prerequisites for safeguarding what has been achieved and for raising step by step the people's material and cultural living standards will be created, and the GDR will be further strengthened as a stable factor of peace and socialism."

The directive goes on: "The tasks for providing economic safeguards for national defense and internal security and order are to be safeguarded comprehensively and as a matter of priority in accordance with the requirements within the 1981-85 5-year plan period.

The directive calls the main task--the further raising of the living standard on the basis of the rapid development of production--as decided upon by the party, "the long term strategic orientation." In order to raise the volume and quality of production to the requisite degree, intensification remained the principal and increasingly important method. The final economic results must increase more rapidly than input and investments. "That is the indispensable prerequisite for a rapid increase in national income and the further strengthening of the material-technical base of the national economy as the foundation for safeguarding and gradually further improving the working and living conditions of the population."

At the heart of the strategic directions and development are microelectronics, robot technology, electronic control and electronic computer technologies. At the same time the higher level of processing of basic fuels, raw materials and materials is becoming one of the fundamental trends of determining the development of the national economy. The fundamental guarantee of the reality of this strategy was the high level of productive forces, the perfection of socialist production relations and the increasing intellectual potential of the people.

The directive lays down the following principal index figures for drawing up the 1981-85 plan:

Raising the national income to 128-130 percent (in the period covered by the plan it is to comprise over M1 billion) [figure as received]; increasing industrial goods production to 128-130 percent; raising labor productivity in industry to 129-130 percent; lowering the specific consumption of basic fuels and materials by an average of about 5 percent annually; raising crop production to 43.2-43.7 decitons of grain units per hectare of arable land; raising building output to 118-120 percent; raising goods transport by 11-12 percent; making investments worth M268-272 billion; increasing exports to the socialist economic area to 150 percent; further development of trade relations and economic cooperation with the developing countries; and further development of trade and economic relations with the capitalist countries on the basis of equality and mutual advantage.

For the gradual increase of living standards, the following are the central objectives:

The solution of the housing question as a social problem by 1990 with the creation of 930,000 to 950,000 dwelling units by 1985, 600,000 of these by new construction--this means an improvement in housing conditions for a further 2.8 million citizens at stable rents; raising the population's net money income to 120-122 percent; increasing retail trade sales at stable prices of goods for basic requirements to 120-122 percent, and the supply of goods in the lower, medium and higher price categories; perfection of the educational system and medical care; raising the number of holiday journeys to approximately 4.7 million in 1985; increasing social funds for housing, the support of stable rents, prices, public utility charges and fares, as well as for satisfying cultural requirements to the tune of approximately M295 billion; and increasing the real income per indivudal to 121-123 percent.

To ensure a high level of production efficiency over 600 million man-hours are to be saved by 1985 while at the same time manpower is to be secured for other productive tasks, and the research and development potential is to be concentrated on the following objectives:

Rational use of energy on the basis of indigenous lignite, and increased use of nuclear energy; highest possible processing of raw materials and the maximum recycling of secondary raw materials; accelerated applications of microelectronics as the key technology; raising the qualitative level of important machines and apparatus for rationalization and foreign currency earning exports; development of high quality good-value, consumer goods in accordance with demand; effective contributions to medical research; and increased efficiency in crop cultivation and livestock farming.

To safeguard a high rate of development and of the economic effectiveness of science and technology, greater use is to be made of the results of international scientific cooperation.

To safeguard the energy and raw material base it is necessary to increase the output of lignite to 185-290 million tons by 1985. The generation of electric power is to be increased by 3,000 to 3,600 megawatts. The proportion of nuclear energy in the generation of electric power is to be increased to 12-14 percent. The directive provides for the development of a new gasification process for salt lignite and calls for the use of the natural gas imported from the USSR for manufacturing purposes in the chemical industry.

The exploitation of mineral raw materials is to be concentrated on establishing economically recoverable resources in new areas, including the GDR's shelf area. To provide chemical raw materials, the use of the direct coal liquification capacities is to be speeded up. The directive proposes that by 1985 up to 12 percent of required important raw materials are to be covered by the utilization of secondary raw materials.

Concerning the production of machines and equipment the task is to deploy 40,000-45,000 industrial robots during the period covered by the plan. Combines and enterprises are instructed to develop and manufacture the equipment themselves. In addition, central manufacturing capacities are to be established.

To enable the GDR to play a greater part in the manufacture of equipment for nuclear power stations, the necessary capacities are to be developed or enlarged.

The machine tool and processing machines industry is to be expanded both for the home market and export. By 1985 the proportion of the electronically-controlled machine tools is to be more than 50 percent. In close cooperation with the other CEMA states the prerequisites are to be created for meeting the requirement of modern equipment for the textile, garment and leather industry to a greater extent than heretofore, highly productive processes and installations for the production of PAN [polyacrylonitrile].

The vehicle-building industry is to increase the useful life of motor vehicles, reduce fuel consumption and produce more efficient diesel engines.

The task for the consumer goods industry is to safeguard stable supplies of goods for basic requirements. The manufacture of technically high-quality consumer goods is to be directed mainly toward an increased output of washing machines, refrigerators, coal, gas and electric stoves and sewing machines. To be introduced into new production prgrams are fully electronically-controlled automatic washing machines, deep freezers and other labor-saving appliances.

The vehicle-building industry is to bring on to the market a new 250cc motorcycle, a small motorcycle, and a wider range of bicyles. Gasoline consumption of the Trabant and Wartburg passenger cars is to be reduced.

The output of color TV sets is to be nearly doubled and that of radio receivers increased by one-fifth.

For light industry, the main task is to raise the output of easy-care fabrics.

For agriculture and the food industry, the continued consistent intensification and rationalization is described as the principle method of raising efficiency.

The task for agrarian science is to breed new efficient and resistant high-yield strains. The use of arable land for investment projects must be decisively reduced.

By 1985 the per hectare yields are to rise for grain to 39-39.5 decitons, for potatoes to 200-210 decitons and for sugarbeets to 300-320 decitons. To reduce grain imports, grain production is to reach at least 10 million tons by 1985. For livestock farming the targets are 2.4 to 2.42 million tons of slaughter cattle, 6.93 to 6.95 million tons of milk (4 percent fat content), 4.72-4.73 billion eggs, and 5,950 to 6,000 tons of wool.

The deep-sea and coastal fishing fleet is to be gradually rebuilt. New fishing grounds are to be opened up. For the inland fishing industry, all available waters are to be used intensively.

The building industry must reduce the specific use of resources by 15 percent. Building times are to be reduced by 33-50 percent by rational technologies.

In the towns and urban areas, transport is to be mainly by rail. Goods transport is to be shifted gradually to rail while the transport of bulk goods by inland waterways is to be increased. For the railways up to 750 km of line is to be electrified and the rolling stock further modernized. Ocean-going shipping is to make increasing use of containerization and roll-on roll-off technology. The performance of seaports is to be increased by nearly 50 percent.

The telecommunications industry is to give priority to the extension of the Berlin telephone network. The radio is to transmit more stereophonic programs. Reception of the second TV program is to be ensured in all parts of the country.

Concerning the protection of the environment, the directive states that conditions must be improved especially in the working class centers and urban areas. Measures to maintain the purity of the atmosphere and waters and to reduce noise must be contained systematically.

The further improvement of living standards includes the improvement of housing, especially for working class families and families with many children. The dewelling units to be constructed by industrial methods, 42-45 percent are to be built by worker-housebuilding cooperatives. The building of owner-occupied homes and rural buildings are to account for about 10 percent each of the total figure.

Social funds are to be used in a significant degree for better mother and child welfare, the support of families with many children, grants for young married couples, and assistance for old-age pensioners. Calculated on the basis of a family of four, the funds are to total in 1985 about M900 a month.

In the field of education, 13,500 schoolrooms are to be built during the plan period. About 1 million skilled young workers including about 55,000 who have qualified for higher education are to be trained.

In public health the directive provides for the creation of about 2,000 medical jobs. In Berlin and elsewhere the building of further hospitals is to be completed or started.

Concerning foreign trade, the directive stipulates that about 70 percent of trade is to be conducted with the countries of the socialist economic area.

The GDR will continue to play an active part in the development of international economic relations as an important factor for developing peaceful relations among the peoples. All attempts by imperialist circles to shift the consequences of the capitalist crisis and inflationary development onto the GDR must be countered. The GDR will contribute actively to the consolidation of the economic independence and the industrialization of the developing countries.

In conclusion the directive stresses that the objectives for the development of the economy serve as a spur for the creative efforts of the working people. The realization will continue to deepen that outstanding production results are the best contribution to consolidate the international positions of socialism. The SED calls upon the population to devote all its energies to the fulfillment of the "truly historic task of strengthening the GDR as an inseparable part of the community of socialist states rallied around the USSR, in every respect, and of contributing to the further consolidation of the positions of socialism, peace and international security."

FOREIGN DELEGATES ACTIVITIES AT SED CONGRESS

Iraqi Ba'th Delegate Speech

JN161859 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 16 Apr 81

[Text] Na'im Haddad, Ba'th Party National Command member, has stated that relations between the Ba'th Party and the SED have witnessed increasing development on the various levels and have reached advanced stages. In a speech made today at the 10th SED Congress, Comrade Haddad said that relations between our two parties were based on the principle of mutual respect and common interests. The two parties are struggling against imperialism and Zionism and are exerting efforts to continue the task of building socialism and entrenching the foundations of the new society in the two countries. Comrade Haddad further said that our party's revolutionary transformation and principled approach have created comprehensive progress and laid a strong foundation for the pan-Arab, socialist and democratic structure. Our party, he said, has established a glorious and shining revolutionary experiment and created a new society.

In his speech, Haddad affirmed that Iraq, under the Ba'th Party leadership, is occupying a prominent place in the Nonaligned Movement and that our people, who are rallying around the historical leadership of President Saddam Husayn, will prepare to host the 1982 nonaligned summit conference in Baghdad. This summit is being awaited by all the countries of the world and will have a great effect on basic human problems.

Haddad said: In view of our foreign policy principles which are based on the renunciation of force in solving differences among nations and the rejection of war as a means to settle our issues, we have called for a peaceful solution of our differences with Iran through direct and indirect means in order to stop the war which has been imposed on us. This peaceful solution will be based on recognition of our national and pan-Arab rights and the establishment of relations of good-neighborliness and mutual respect for each other's sovereignty, and noninterference in each other's internal affairs. We have attempted to stop the war because of our historical responsibility toward the interests of our people and the peoples of the region in order to prevent foreign states from interfering in the region's affairs and threatening its security, stability and peace.

In conclusion, Haddad affirmed that these principles have always been and are still constituting the foundation of our stands vis-a-vis all the initiatives and good offices offered by several international and regional quarters to solve the dispute.

BCP's Doynov in Karl-Marx-Stadt

AU161815 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 14 Apr 81 p 5

[Report by correspondent Panteley Karasimeonov on a visit by Ognyan Doynov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member, and the BCP delegation to the 10th SED Congress, to Karl-Marx-Stadt on 13 April 1981]

[Text] Today, the BCP delegation to the 10th SED Congress, headed by Ognyan Doynov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, visited Karl-Marx-Stadt Bezirk. This traditional industrial center became in the years of socialist development in the GDR one of the most highly developed industrial areas of the republic.

The Bulgarian delegation was welcomed with exceptional cordiality by hundreds of citizens. In front of the SED bezirk committee headquarters, the guests were warmly greeted by leading officials of the bezirk and town. At a friendly meeting later, Manfred Hertlein, the SED bezirk secretary, briefed the guests on the successes 470,000 working people in the bezirk achieved in the nationwide movement for accomplishing the great tasks laid down in the SED socioeconomic program.

Comrade Ognyan Doynov briefed the bezirk leaders on the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress and the forthcoming tasks which the Bulgarian people are facing in connection with building a developed socialist society in their country.

The production of the plant for calculating-accounting machines attached to the Robotron combine is a brilliant example of the successes of the GDR, and of the Karl-Marx-Stadt area in particular, in the development of microelectronics for the needs of the GDR national economy. The Bulgarian delegation was acquainted with the achievements of this plant today. Cordially welcomed by the collective, chanting slogans of fraternal friendship between our two peoples, the guests were greeted by a representative detachment of the workers' militia of this plant, after which the national anthems of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the GDR were played. The BCP delegation further inspected the workshop for data processing machines and for producing multifunctional equipment. This modern and highly efficient equipment is widely applied in the national economic sector. Technical equipment which has been produced as a result of cooperation between GDR and Bulgarian specialists was also shown to the guests. After a tour of the plant, Comrade Ognyan Doynov signed the brigade book of honor.

The greatest event of the day was the GDR-Bulgarian friendship rally organized by the working people of the plant in honor of the visiting BCP delegation. Opening the meeting, Lothar (Noerling), party deputy secretary of the plant, warmly greeted the Bulgarian guests and expressed the readiness of the 10,000-man strong collective of the plant to make its contribution to implementing the decisions that will be adopted by the 10th SED Congress. After this, Comrade Ognyan Doynov, leader of the BCP delegation, addressed the participants in the meeting. He conveyed cordial greetings to the working people of the Karl-Marx-Stadt Bezirk and to all GDR people on behalf of the Bulgarian communists, on behalf of the Bulgarian workers class and on the personal behalf of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council.

In his speech, the leaders of the BCP delegation also dwelt on a number of international issues. He declared as follows: The Bulgarian communists fully support the evaluations and conclusions of the 26th CPSU Congress about the present world situation, and the new peace initiatives launched by L.I. Brezhnev. The consolidation and unity of the socialist community, the development of friendship and cooperation with the peoples and parties of the USSR, the GDR and the other socialist countries, our active participation in the activities of the Warsaw Pact organization and in CEMA work--these will continue to be the cornerstones of the foreign policy conducted by the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Comrade Ognyan Doynov pointed out.

Comrade Ognyan Doynov closed his address by stating that today's rally is a brilliant new demonstration of the fraternal friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the GDR. Born in the remote past, in the joint struggles of working people in the two countries against capitalism and fascism, sealed by the cause of Georgi Dimitrov, Ernst Thaelman, and Wilhelm Pieck, the friendship between our peoples has acquired a new meaning under the conditions of socialism.

The address of the Bulgarian delegation leader was frequently interrupted by stormy applause. On behalf of the BCP Central Committee and on behalf of the Bulgarian communists, Comrade Ognyan Doynov presented a valuable gift to the collective of the plant--a statue representing Georgi Dimitrov, the Bulgarian people's great son.

The delegation returned to Berlin in the evening.

Cubans Visit Rostock

FL161234 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 16 Apr 81

[Text] The German city of Rostock gave a people's welcome to the head of the Cuban delegation to the 10th Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED], Commander of the Revolution Juan Almeida, a member of our party's Politburo. The Cuban delegation's arrival in the city in the GDR's north, occurred amid the joy of Pioneers, young people and workers lining the streets and waving scarves and flags of both countries.

The secretary for agitation and propaganda in the province, (Friedrich Ibarrich), welcomed Almeida and said his presence was an honor for the party in Rostock.

Other Foreign Delegates

LD162142 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1803 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Excerpts] At the Friedrich Ebert electrical apparatus works combine in Berlin a meeting took place with foreign guests attending the 10th SED Congress. "For us Maltese communists the alliance policy of your party, which represents an important factor for your success, is a source of encouragement," emphasized Antoni Baldacchino, chairman of the Maltese CP at this meeting.

Guest of the Berlin workers at the Veb Elektrokohle Lichtenberg was the chairman of the Lebanese Communist Party, Nicola ash-Shawi. He stressed that the evaluation of the current international situation given by Erich Honecker, as well as the description of the achievements of the GDR, met with the highest recognition from the communists in Lebanon.

The leader of the delegation of the Socialist Party of Uruguay [SPU], Reinaldo Gargano, Central Committee member, delivered the fraternal greetings of the SPU, its Central Committee and its members, who fight illegally, in prisons and in exile, against the dictatorship that oppresses the people. Speaking to power station workers at the Schwarze Pumpe gas combine, he pointed to the fact that Latin America is today the scene of a lively struggle by the forces of the people against imperialism and its domestic allies.

"The 10th party congress is proof of the fact that Marxism-Leninism, put into practice, is superior to all other social systems," declared the delegation of the Workers' Party of Sweden, Rolf Hagel, chairman of the party, at a workers' meeting at the Luebbenau Vetschau power station.

Santiago Alvarez, member of the executive committee and the Central Committee Secretariat of the Communist Party of Spain, speaking to workers at the Schwarze Pumpe gas combine, recalled the common anti-fascist struggle of Spanish and German patriots.

Santiago Alvarez condemned the pressure from the United States for Spain to join NATO and for the stationing of new atomic missiles in Western Europe. He confirmed the support of his party for an all-European conference on military detente and disarmament.

Jan Debrouwere, Central Committee Politburo member of the Communist Party of Belgium, recalled in his greetings address to the working people of the Berlin Elektrokohle works that the original version of the Communist Manifesto originated in Brussels and that German anti-fascists fought with their Belgian comrades in the resistance movement.

The 10th party congress has again confirmed the solidarity of the SED with the Brazilian Communist Party, declared Hercules Correa, member of the Central Committee executive committee, in his address. Correa, who was a guest at the Berlin electrical apparatus works, said: "We answer this solidarity by strengthening the struggle of our people for democracy, independence, peace, social progress and socialism."

In the name of thousands of communists, of the workers, peasants and the revolutionary intelligentsia of Syria, the leader of the delegation of the Syrian Communist Party, Khalid Hammami, member of the Central Committee Politburo, delivered greetings to the party congress. Syria plays a significant role in the struggle of the Arabian peoples for thwarting the imperialist conspiracies in the region and for a just solution to the Near East conflict, he said at a meeting in the Berlin Gluehlampenwerk Narva. The basis for this was the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem, as well as a guarantee of the right of the Palestinian Arab people to self-determination and to the creation of an independent national state under the leadership of its only legitimate representative, the PLO.

The leader of the delegation of the Communist Party of San Marino, Giuseppe Renzi, member of the national executive and chairman of the control commission, welcomed in his address at the Berlin Oberspree Kabelwerk the peace proposals made by Leonid Brezhnev.

"We are far apart in the term of distance, race and language, but we are close as far as our goals and our destiny are concerned," assured Abdullah Zahmul, member of the General Secretariat of the General People's Congress of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. He also passed on the greetings of Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, the leader of the Libyan revolution.

At a meeting at the Berlin Oberspree Kabelwerk he declared: "Our people and your people are always on the side of the right, justice and freedom and always support peoples who are struggling for liberation from hegemonism and exploitation."

The internationalist approach of the GDR was praised by the leader of the delegation of the PLO, Sakher abu Nizar, general secretary of the Revolutionary Council of the PLO, who was a guest of the workers at the Berlin Eletrokohle works. Referring to the statement made in the report of the Central Committee to the 10th SED Congress that the Palestinian question is and remains central to a stable solution of the Near East conflict, he said, "we value very highly the statements made in the report by Comrade Erich Honecker." The GDR has always stood on the side of the just struggle of the Palestinian people and given every political, moral and material assistance.

"The SED and the people of the GDR have given proof in words and deeds of their loyalty to the principles of proletarian internationalism," declared the leader of the delegation of the South African Communist Party, Moses Mabidha, general secretary of the party. In his greetings address, which he gave to workers of the Berlin Elektrokohle works, he said among other things: "Your party congress is taking place at a time when the Reagan administration is making it its object to conjure up an international crisis and is carrying out a warmongering anti-Soviet, anti-communist campaign."

"We Mexican communists and the other fighters for socialism have attentively followed the difficult struggle of the working class of the GDR under the leadership of the SED, to finally smash on that territory the rule of the bourgeoisie and monopolies, to abolish the regime of wage slavery, to bury militarism and the chauvinistic expansionist urge of capital and to proceed on the path of antifascist, democratic and socialist transformation", Antonio Franco, head of the Mexican Communist Party delegation and Central Committee Secretariat member, said in his speech in the Berlin Elektro-Apparate works.

The firm internationalist attitude by the SED was highly appreciated by all communist and progressive forces, Na'im al-Ashab, Politburo member of the Jordan CP said. In his greetings address to the 10th party congress, which he made before the workers of the Berlin Elektro-Apparate works, he emphasized that many peoples and revolutionary forces fighting against capitalism, imperialist and aggression as well as for social progress and national liberation appreciated the manifold forms of solidarity.

The fraternal greetings from the New Jewel Movement, the vanguard party of revolutionary Grenada, to the party congress were conveyed on behalf of its chairman, Maurice Bishop, by delegation leader Unison Whiteman, member of the Politburo. The forward-looking atmosphere, the enthusiasm and the spirit of the peaceful work which characterized the party congress within ahd outside the conference hall, deserved high appreciation he said in his address in the publicly-owned Lokomotivbau-Elektrotechnische Werke Hennigsdorf.

"At present, cohesion and solidarity are more than ever necessary in order to fight against imperialism's aggressive politics to stop the arms race and in order to achieve political and military detente as well as final victory by the national liberation movements", Leonidas Rodriguez, delegation head of the Socialist Revolutionary Party of Peru and chairman of the party said. The peoples are longing for peace, freedom, justice and true democracy, he emphasized in his speech at a meeting with power workers in Vetschau.

The SED party congress is taking place at a time in which a large part of mankind is confronted by enormous difficulties and in which serious dangers put the world under a strain. "The situation is due to the character of the capitalist system and the continuing crisis which it is in," Daniel 'Allemand, Central Committee member of the Communist Party of Reunion, said during a meeting with workers of the Brandenburg Getriebewerk.

"The untiring international work of the GDR shows the peace-loving forces of our country that true conditions have been created in the GDR to ensure that never again will war, militarism and fascism emanate from German soil." Rene Urbany, chairman of the Luxembourg Communist Party and head of the delegation said. In his greetings address to the 10th SED party congress, which he gave at the Schwarze Pumpe gas combine, he said: "It is of great importance for peace and security that there is in the heart of Europe a sound socialist state moving successfully ahead."

The fraternal wishes of Manuel Pinto da Costa, president of the Movement for the Liberation of Sao Tome and Principe, were conveyed by Leonel Mario d'Alva, member of the Politburo and of the Executive Secretariat of the Coordinating Council. In his greetings address at the Schwarze Pumpe gas combine, he emphasized that the success of the people of the GDR under the far-sighted leadership of the SED demonstrated the ability of the socialist system to build a society without crisis, mass unemployment, progressive inflation and other illnesses peculiar to the capitalist system.

The success of the GDR in all areas of social life as envinced by the SED Central Committee report prove socialism's superiority over capitalism, Clodomiro Almeyda Medina, general secretary of the Socialist Party of Chile and head of the delegation, noted at a meeting in the Inow rolling mill where he made his greetings address to the party congress.

Jose Israel Cuello, head of the delegation of the Dominican Communist Party and member of the Central Committee Secretariat, in his speech before workers of the Brandenburg Getriebewerk, resolutely opposed the arms race carried out by the United States and opposed all attempts at interference by U.S. imperialism. In this way, the United States was trying to find a way out of the external as well as the internal crisis.

The need for a strong popular movement for understanding and disarmament was underlined by Bo Hammar, head of the delegation of the Communist Party-Left of Sweden, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, during his address in the Brandenburg Getriebewerk. The resolution concerning the deployment of new nuclear missiles in Western Europe as well as the U.S. pressure for new arms sharpened the situation in Europe and increased the risk for Europe to be destroyed totally in a nuclear war. Hence, his party welcomed the proposals made by Leonid Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress, that is, concerning the question of a moratorium for nuclear arms. The Nordic countries should declare themselves a nuclear-free zone, he emphasized.

Regarding Afghanistan the speaker demanded a political solution which would end all foreign interference as well as provide for the withdrawal of all foreign troops.

"The GDR, with its meritorious working class and all other workers has succeeded in proving before all the world its ability to develop real objectives commensurate with the concrete social requirements and the identification of tenable and successful paths towards their realization," Tiago Aleluia Lopes, head of the delegation of the African Independence Party of Guinea and Cape Verde Islands, member of the Permanent Committee and secretary of the National Council, underlined in his greetings address in the Rinow rolling mill. He expressed his conviction that the fraternal ties of sincere friendship between the two parties may develop further. Tiago Aleluia Lopes affirmed his party's constant support for the liberation movement of South Africa and Namibia as well as for the PLO.

Anil Mikherjee, head of the delegation of the Bangladesh Communist Party, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, said at the Rinow rolling mill at a meeting with workers: "Today the oppressed and exploited peoples everywhere feel your support and the concrete help in their fight for liberation and social progress." With cordial words he expressed thanks for the solidarity shown toward Mohammed Farhard, the general secretary of the Bangladesh Communist Party, who has been imprisoned for over a year.

More on Foreign Delegates

LD161934 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2020 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Excerpts] Berlin, 15 April (ADN)--On Wednesday delegations from 10 countries visited working people in nine GDR bezirke.

At a meeting with a delegation of the Korean Workers Party which visited the Neubrandenburg tire works its leader, Kim Hwan, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, paid tribute to the high output of the working people in honor of the SED Congress.

Memories of the GDR-Cuba 1980 youth festival were revived at a meeting of 2,500 Rostock dockers and seamen with the delegation of the Cuban Communist Party led by Juan Almeida Bosque, Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the National Control and Auditing Committee. At a meeting, Raul Michel Vargas, Central Committee candidate member, paid tribute to the fraternal friendship of the two peoples and thanked the GDR working people for their solidarity with Cuba.

The head of the delegation of the Romanian Communist Party, Ion Dinca, member of the Central Committee Political Executive Committee, assured the 6,000 workers of the Frankfurt semiconductor works that their products enjoyed a high reputation in his country.

The friendship and firm solidarity with the Vietnamese people was made impressively manifest during a visit by the delegation of the Vietnamese Communist Party led by Nguyen Duy Trinh, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, to the Leipzig cotton mill.

To receive the delegation of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party at the Karl Marx engineering works at Potsdam-Babelsberg a formation of the combat group of the working class had lined up. The head of the delegation, Phoumi Vongvichit, Central Committee Politburo member, said at a meeting that the 10th SED Congress was a congress of unity in the struggle of peace, humanism and prosperity.

The women and girls of the Schwerin leather goods works extended a cordial welcome to the delegation of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party headed by Demchigiyn Molomjamts, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary. At a meeting, Dumaagijn Sodnom, Central Committee member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers said that the relations between the two peoples, parties and states steadily developed in all spheres and were bearing rich fruit.

HONECKER SENDS ANNIVERSARY GREETINGS TO CASTRO

AU171329 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 16 Apr 81 p 16

[Text] Berlin (ND)--The SED Central Committee has sent a telegram of congratulations to Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee. The greetings message signed by General Secretary Erich Honecker reads as follows:

On behalf of the SED Central Committee and all communists of the GDR I convey fraternal militant greetings and congratulations to you on the 20th anniversary of the glorious Cuban Communist Party.

The Cuban Communist Party continues the best traditions of the struggle of many generations of Cuban revolutionaries and patriots for a life of their people in national independence and happiness. In it the ideas of Jose Marti and Julio Antonio Mella live, as well as the revolutionary action of the attack on the Moncada Barracks and of the heroes of the people's revolution against the Batista dictatorship.

The Second Cuban Communist Party Congress was a convincing manifestation of the outstanding successes which the Cuban people have achieved in building and universally strengthening the socialist social order under the leadership of their Marxist-Leninist vanguard. The new tasks adopted by the party congress orient the militant determination of the entire Cuban people to further decisive progress in politically, economically and militarily strengthening socialist Cuba.

In close solidarity with the Soviet Union, the GDR and the other countries of the socialist community, Cuba is actively contributing to securing world peace under the complicated conditions of the aggravation of the international situation by the most reactionary circles of imperialism. Cuba demonstrates internationalist solidarity to the peoples struggling for their social and national freedom.

As has been worked out by the 26th CPSU Congress, today as never before the strengthening of world socialism's power, the cohesion and the determined action of all forces of peace and progress are necessary to prevent the growing danger of war.

Our parties, states and peoples are unbreakably united on the basis of Marxism-Leninism; their cooperation is becoming more and more comprehensive and fruitful. An expression of this is the treaty of friendship and cooperation between our countries concluded in May 1980. We stand firmly on the side of the fraternal Cuban people in their defense of Cuba's socialist achievements against the attacks by imperialism.

The implementation of the decisions of the 10th SED Congress will result in a further increase in the political and economic power of our socialist state. This will have a productive influence on the further development of cooperation with the Republic of Cuba.

Esteemed Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, the GDR communists stand on the side of their Cuban class brothers in close solidarity and wish you the best successes in further strengthening your communist party.

MSZMP DELEGATION RETURNS FROM BERLIN SED CONGRESS

LD181402 Budapest MTI in English 1029 GMT 18 Apr 81

[Text] Budapest, 17 Apr (MTI)--A delegation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party headed by Karoly Nemeth, member of the party Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, returned to Budapest on Friday evening from Berlin where it participated in the 10th Congress of the German Socialist Unity Party.

JOURNALISTS DISCUSS POLISH CRISIS, OTHER ISSUES

LD171102 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1800 GMT 16 Apr 81

["Foreign Political Forum" program presided over by unidentified presenter with a panel comprising Ferenc Vernai, foreign political editor of NEPSZABADSAG; Janos Hajdu, foreign news editor of NEPSZABADSAG; Andras Heltai, deputy editor in chief of MTI; and Jozsef Palfi, responsible editor of DEBRECZEN in the studio; Andre Aczel in Warsaw; Janos Avar in Washington; Czaba Kis in Moscow and unidentified Paris correspondent--panel responds to questions from the public read by program presenter--recorded]

[Excerpts] [Presenter] Why does the press of the various socialist countries treat the Polish situation in various ways?

[Unidentified speaker] If I wanted to be funny I would say that this shows that Moscow's hand is not present everywhere in the press of the socialist countries. Since I want to answer the questions seriously I would say, first of all, that I think that there is no divergence on essential points. The opinions on these points are characterized by concern and solidarity. However, it is true that every socialist country has its own experiences and its own [word indistinct]. It is also true that not every socialist country is affected by each issue in the same way. To give just one example, the GDR buys, I believe, 1 and 1/2 million tons of coal each year from Poland [word indistinct].

[Presenter] What help does Hungary give to Poland?

[Unidentified speaker] I can say, first of all, that we are endeavouring to fulfill those obligations [words indistinct] and we are trying to meet our delivery obligations ahead of time. However, it must also be said that our possibilities are not endless and [words indistinct] if Poland were also to fulfill its own obligations laid down in agreements. Regarding our public opinion--and I think this is also worth a sentence or two--the public understands Poland's difficulties and one can see that the public is willing to help. However, I think that our public also believes that no help can substitute for work. There is an old saying: God helps those who help themselves. In other words, one can help those who want to help themselves and who work hard. I think this is something that every decent Polish working man understands [words indistinct].

[Presenter] Let us now bring in Andre Aczel from Warsaw. Good evening. Is there any fresh news worth reporting?

[Aczel] It is worth reporting that a session of the PZPR Congress Commission ended this afternoon. The modified party constitution is essentially being developed at present; this will be put forward for debate.

[Presenter] What are the greatest disagreements between the government and Solidarity?

[Aczel] At present there is a more normal period, relatively speaking, in the relationship between the government and Solidarity. Perhaps I could say that there is a more normal period of negotiations in view of the fact that the threat of a general strike has passed.

However, in the final analysis, the government (?finds it very difficult to agree to) the method whereby it is constantly pressed against the wall, that is, the constant threat of a general strike or local strikes. The essence is that the government wants normal cooperation with Solidarity; it wants to make progress through rational and sensible compromises. Solidarity is not entirely united in its evaluation of this question, that is, on how to relate to, how to treat the government, whether to take an aggressive stance when it can. It seems that at present a tendency is developing to pursue this policy of compromise.

All this, however, is only a part of this question. I could also say in response to this question that in my judgment Solidarity does not function as a trade union. The more recent political demands made by Solidarity, which will be discussed at the negotiations, are purely political and not economic demands. In other words, it is not an economic function that Solidarity is fulfilling in this sense, in my opinion.

[Presenter] While we are on the subject of Solidarity, there are several questions on this topic. Can one expect any change in the leadership of Solidarity? Another question: How do you evaluate Walesa's role as the head of Solidarity? What is Walesa's political background?

[Aczel] Regarding changes in personnel, perhaps I can quote Walesa. He said: The organization is ready for a little blood transfusion. The national elections will take place soon and it seems inevitable that new people will be included in the leadership. This question has another aspect as well. As is well known, the so-called moderate and radical wings within Solidarity are gradually separating from each other. Walesa is generally ranked among the former group. This must be treated as a very relative and conditional characterization, but it will do as a working term.

[Presenter] I do not want to interrupt you but I have received a question which is connected with this subject. Should one take seriously the statement that Solidarity supports socialism?

[Unidentified speaker] I think it is worthwhile saying a little more about the fact that there are three forces that one can distinguish within Solidarity; this is something that my friend Aczel has discussed in part. First, we can speak about working masses, most of whom would like to see a settlement and calm at last, and we fully understand them. Second, we can speak about a certain center, if one may use this term. It would probably be more accurate to speak of the so-called moderates within the leadership who, it seems, want change. It is not quite clear what sort of change because their formulations are vague. (?It seems that) during recent weeks these moderates have been (?emphasizing) that progress must be made through a policy of small steps.

They have also said recently that they do not want confrontation but that, rather, the government (?should do) what they want and then there will not be any confrontation. However, it must also be admitted that there is a certain degree of realism in this moderate wing or group; namely, they understand that if they take things too far they can lose the confidence of the masses. This is the point where there is scope for [word indistinct] and cooperation in the interest of reaching a more consolidated position and this is something that we all need. However, as to what they mean in concrete terms by this tactic of small steps, this is still an open question.

[Presenter] Let us ask Andre Aczel what they mean by the tactic of small steps.

[Aczel] In connection with this tactic, let me quote Walesa.

Walesa said on Polish television in connection (?with the pressure) that what they would like, or at least what they hope for, is to (?make demands) that the government will carry out one by one. This is how one might summarize this policy of small steps for which [words indistinct] a general strike or a large-scale strike movement.

[Presenter] To some extent the next question I also related to this topic.

[Unidentified speaker] Excuse me, but before you ask a question I would like to finish something.

[Presenter] I am sorry. Here is another comment from Budapest.

[Unidentified speaker] I think there is [word indistinct] in connection with this policy of small steps. This is whether they are really willing to engage in a partnership with the government, whether they are willing to take responsibility for productive work. Finally, let me say something about the third group. These are the so-called extremists, people who want to take matters to a head at the earliest opportunity. They want to push the (?existing) elements of dual power unequivocally to the right.

[Presenter] The question which I began to pose is connected with this. What sort of internal debates are underway in Poland on [word indistinct]? Is there a social consensus, an agreement by the majority on who is involved, that is, who wants what?

[Aczel] There is a debate on the [word indistinct] forces in the sense that it is often said by responsible people in the party and in the party leadership, and to a lesser extent in the party press and in the People's Army journal, that there are antisocialist elements and forces and that energetic and effective steps must be taken against them. However, the debate is primarily around the question of whether a worker inside Solidarity, or whether a PZPR member finds it offensive when counterrevolutionary or antisocialist forces are discussed. Thus, in my opinion, these warnings which are being voiced are correct. Jablonski, the chairman of the Council of State and member of the party Politburo, said recently that what is happening in Poland is not an armed counterrevolution but rather a destruction of consciousness. This, he said, is something that is more difficult to expose, on the one hand, and on the other, much more difficult to take action against. To the best of my knowledge this is the first attempt to determine the nature of this creeping counterrevolution in Poland.

Let me return to the point that what causes the problem is that the [word indistinct] of this term gives many people the impression--one can read [words indistinct] in the party paper, one can read it today as well as in an interview with a Central Committee member--that there is some sort of connection between opposition to socialism and renewal. This is what I can say in answer to this question.

[Presenter] In that case let us move from the sphere of consciousness to the sphere of the economy. Is Poland threatened by starvation?

[Aczel] This term has been used and this is something that one cannot laugh about. In my opinion the country is not threatened by starvation. In a certain sense the term is used in order to lend a suitably dramatic atmosphere to the situation, a situation which is indeed dramatic but not so much that one can speak of starvation. It must be understood that this country is, in principle, an exporter of foodstuffs and even today, once again in principle, it is capable of exporting foodstuffs. It has been affected by natural disasters as well as by a mistaken agricultural policy. As a result there is not a sufficient supply of food at present and [words indistinct].

I would say that the leaders and members of the Polish party can answer this question most accurately. At any rate, the leadership style, the policy of relying on a somewhat (?narrow) cabinet, and the rather extensive disregard for democratic principles which, according to the present [word indistinct] of the Polish party, characterized the previous leadership, made the expression of concern--which might have raised the question of this mistaken policy a year or two ago--very difficult. I must add that there were leaders in Poland, for example, Stefan Olszowski and Tadeusz Grabski--at present they are secretaries of the Central Committee and members of (?the Sejm)--who did make critical remarks in Grabski's case at a plenum before the last congress. Both men paid for this with the loss of their functions. This is everything that I can say on this topic.

[Presenter] Andre, this is the last question for you. Several people have asked: How can one evaluate the role of the Polish Church in the present crisis and what is the Polish clergy doing in order to facilitate the consolidation of the situation?

[Aczel] I can cite a communique which was issued on the session of the joint committee of the leaders of the Polish Government and of the Polish Church about 3 weeks ago. The communique stressed the positive role which the leadership of the Polish Church has played in the interests of restoring calm, peace and normal work. When the history of Poland arrived at such a turning point--at such a tragic turning point as the recent strike threat which involved the crossing of that line from which it would have been very difficult to return--numerous warnings were expressed by Polish Church leaders which emphasized that the church is interested in work and order. It is now said in Poland that the internal leadership of the church, that is, the Episcopate, is one thing and that the lower-ranking clergy is something else again. In other words, just as it is customary to speak of the church leadership in a very positive sense, the comments are less positive concerning the lower-ranking clergy, part of whom have connections or would like to reach a political alliance with the rightwing and extreme rightwing elements in Solidarity. I say this rather cautiously because there is not a great deal of proof of this; at any rate one can hear this being said. I think that we can distinguish between the church leadership and the lower-ranking clergy from a political standpoint in the present situation.

[Presenter] A viewer in Ozd has asked about the Soviet view of the current Polish situation.

[Kis] The USSR adheres to the joint position of the Warsaw Pact member states presented at the Moscow meeting in December: that is, that the Polish communists, the Polish patriots, must solve their own internal problems. This was in fact said only last week by Leonid Brezhnev at the Czechoslovak party congress. As far as the development of the Polish internal situation is concerned, the Soviet press does not deal with the question of how justified or otherwise this or that demand is. The articles in the Soviet press are characterized first of all by the fact that they point out the intensification of the situation, that there is an antisocialist seed in Polnad which has been able to draw wide masses to it. They point out that this seed has a very direct link with various Western subversion centers, with Radio Free Europe, with other such organizations and with emigrant organizations and that their objective is the overthrow of socialism.

The Polish communists must oppose this with the necessary strength; they must show the necessary determination. Brezhnev said that we assume that the Polish communists, the Polish patriots, have the requisite strength for this.

[Presenter] Is it true that there are supply problems in Romania?

[Unidentified speaker] There have been many reports that supply is uneven at any rate.

It is explained by saying that the price explosion has also had a negative effect on Romania. There are problems with exports of a number of products and Romania now wants to devote a great deal of attention to balancing foreign trade payments. Romania will obviously export a lot of things that it can export. It is working on overcoming these difficulties.

[Presenter] Janos Hajdu, what is the next question?

[Hajdu] This question relates to whether Hungary has supplied military equipment to the leftwing in El Salvador, as the U.S. State Department claimed in a recent publication. The answer is that Hungary has not supplied equipment because El Salvador does not need Hungarian-made or any kind of socialist-made weapons since in that part of the world even the national liberation movements can obtain more reliably the necessary weapons if they look for U.S. products on the market. It is not difficult to get such weapons on the market--it is a question primarily of light infantry weapons. The United States has exported enough of them to various parts of the world. However, it is another matter--and I do not want to avoid the essence of the issue--that Hungary finds itself in good, at times very mixed, company, in the company of countries which support the El Salvador leftwing, although they are not all socialist. Let me name as a concrete example the FRG, which supports this leftwing, because the Bonn Social Democratic Government is convinced that the stability of Central America can only be brought about if the peoples living there can be guaranteed somewhat better material and political conditions than the most conservative U.S. politicians intend for them.

[Presenter] Our problem is running out of time. Now for the last questions, one each. No doubt all of our guests thought about the developments and the events taking place in the region of his interest before this forum. Are there any questions you think important or interesting which have not yet been raised? If so, please give us the question and answer.

[Unidentified speaker] To be honest, I did think when I was preparing for the forum, and had I been a viewer I would definitely have asked, if it is true that the Warsaw Pact member states are preparing to intervene in Poland. Western propaganda has been suggesting for months that the socialist countries are preparing for intervention against Poland while they, sanctimoniously, fear for Poland's independence. I think that this propaganda campaign is in fact equivalent to a peculiar intervention against Poland first of all because it heightens tension in Poland itself since it suggests to the extremist forces there that they should make as firm and brave a stand as possible because the West is behind them. On the other hand, the campaign heightens tension in the world because it is used to justify the need for the arms race.

I think everybody knows that the Polish communists, the Polish patriots faithful to socialism, would like a political solution in Poland and the restoration of calm, and that they are interested in defending the achievements of socialism. Naturally, it depends not only on them, but on the other side as well. Poland's friends, that is, the socialist countries, are interested in the same thing and we give every assistance for this. I think that it can be said that everyone should be convinced with perfect assurance that, just as Poland can not be geographically transferred to some other part of the world, its social system cannot be replaced either. Poland cannot be separated from the socialist community.

[Presenter] The closing dialogue from Andras Heltai:

[Heltai] Yes, I think we can agree with all that, virtually. For my part I would add that for me this question is [words indistinct]. I am not alone in asking what is and, above all, what will be in Poland.

I would add perhaps that everything that can or will be in Poland, socially and economically, can only exist if they set their house in order through their own efforts. No kind of outside intervention, real or false, Western or not Western, can fundamentally solve a situation in a country of 36 million people.

[Presenter] For a long time it was a platitude, and for that very reason we did not speak on this forum about the fact that the socialist community is stable and is consequently a reliable, predictable part of the development of international relations. I think that at this moment, unfortunately, primarily because of the Polish situation, this cannot be said. However, Polish problems are obviously not the only ones that appear disturbing and which make the socialist community today appear to be much weaker than a few years ago. Rather, I think that very big efforts will have to be made in the coming period. I am very confident that at the next forum we will be able to speak about what has taken place in the interest of improving the dynamic, the strength, of this community.

[Unidentified speaker] Dear viewers, you know that I like to make jokes sometimes and I am not adverse to puns, either, and I admit like a man that I have prepared one for this evening. There has been mention of military exercises, so now I would like to draw attention to a NATO military exercise which is being prepared. It will begin on 27 April in northern Italy and its code name--you will not believe it--is Andante. I think that there is a fortissimo in international life and so we may look on this Andante as a sort of prediction, perhaps, that there will be an andante here, as well.

[Presenter] I would like to draw your attention to one or two journalists' essays which will respond to the unanswered questions and which, of course, will be published in MAGYARORSZAG.

ACZEL ON WORKERS, TRADE UNIONS, BULGARIAN TIES

AU171502 Sofia TRUD in Bulgarian 16 Apr 81 pp 1, 4

[Interview with Gyorgy Aczel, MSZMP Central Committee Politburo member, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, and delegate to the 12th BCP Congress--no place or date of interview given]

[Text] Question: Comrade Aczel, what are the most important tasks facing the Hungarian working people today?

Answer: Under the present aggravated domestic and foreign conditions, the fact that our people are thinking in a realistic manner, that they are accepting open discussions and that they are achieving unity between words and deeds, is very valuable for us. At the same time, each Hungarian is anxious about the world situation. Their confidence in the party is great; they see the meaning of their work and they are not satisfied with their achievements but try to develop themselves in all spheres. Our working people are aware of the fact that one has to work more rationally and more cleverly in order to achieve conservation of energy, materials and labor. That means that one has to work, not only more, but in a better planned and goal-oriented manner. We also attribute great significance to improving the quality of all our products. These, briefly, are the tasks which the Hungarian people are facing today.

Question: What is the role of the Hungarian trade unions in this process?

Answer: The Hungarian trade unions are accomplishing their responsible tasks with honor. They are a major institution in our social system. Loyal to the ideas of socialism, the trade unions are making use of their rights under law and the constitution. Today they have two major functions. First--they contribute to building socialism, and second--they represent the interests of the working people. We are happy that the workers entirely support the party's decisions, a fact which was again confirmed at the trade union congress that recently ended.

The MSZMP will continue to devote great attention to the trade unions and will rely on their activity.

Question: How do you assess the relations between the BCP and the MSZMP? How do these relations contribute to the development of socialist economic integration and to deepening the comprehensive ties between our two peoples?

Answer: We are confident that millions of Bulgarians appreciate and love Hungary in the same way that we love and appreciate Bulgaria. The ties between the BCP and the MSZMP are cloudless and they are constantly developing. They are deeply internationally oriented and are imbued with genuine friendship and mutual respect. Our desire is to study everything of value in the BCP's experience. We and you have the same concept about the party's guiding role in serving the people and in the cause of socialism. As far as socialist economic integration is concerned, I can say that our peoples' territorial and economic potential are not great. Our countries are small and that is the reason that we must still contribute much to strengthen and develop socialist integration. There are huge possibilities in socialist integration for the development of our two peoples. While appreciating the past Bulgarian-Hungarian mutual relations, we feel "a positive dissatisfaction" and think that the possibilities for accelerating and developing the integrational processes are much greater. It is necessary for dozens and hundreds of thousands of Bulgarians and Hungarians to spare no efforts to implement the achievement that is the goal of the leaderships of the two parties and states. Development of such a rate of integration will contribute to more rapidly building advanced socialist societies in our countries.

Question: For us, the Bulgarians, the 12th BCP Congress is a high peak from which we can see the path traveled, as well as our future. What is your assessment, Comrade Aczel, of the work of the congress?

Answer: Your congress made a deep impression on our delegation. We sensed the confidence of the people in the BCP and their faith in the future. The 12th BCP Congress was a congress of creativity, of peace and of internationalism. I was impressed by the unity between party and people, which is a factor for resolving the great tasks. We could not but admire the calm confidence with which (in the presence of so many foreign guests) the vast program was presented to the people, a program which requires great efforts for its realization. We, however, are confident that its realization will be a further serious step toward building not only the material basis of socialism, but also toward the maturity of the Bulgarian workers class and of all Bulgarian people in all spheres of life. Briefly, we have useful and deep impressions of your congress. We are of the opinion that we will make much use of the experience which was shared at the congress.

TU COUNCIL SESSION DISCUSSES 1981 ECONOMIC TRENDS

LD171912 Budapest MTI in English 1743 GMT 17 Apr 81

[Text] Budapest, 17 Apr (MTI)--The Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions (SZOT) (?held a meeting) in Budapest on Friday to discuss the experience of implementation of the 1981 economic plan in the first quarter.

Reporting to the meeting Laszlo Gal, deputy general secretary of SZOT, established that major economic trends of last year are continuing in 1981 too. As far as the improvement of the country's balance of payments is concerned, it is particularly important that its imports from capitalist countries should be covered by its exports there. However, the external and internal conditions for the realization of the plan are getting ever more difficult. Competition is escalating on capitalist markets; that is why Hungarian enterprises should turn out more up-to-date and competitive products.

The deputy general secretary spoke also about the recently held meeting between leaders of SZOT and the Council of Ministers. He mentioned that the topics taken up at that meeting included various suggestions, recommendations, demands which were mooted at professional trade union conferences and at the SZOT congress and which cover different issues pertaining to economic work, democraticism, socialist work emulation drive, living standard, wage policy and social welfare policy. The government-SZOT session also took up problems faced by pensioners and big families. The trade unions proposed to the leaders of the Council of Ministers that on the basis of jointly adopted programme, the above questions be allotted suitable priority order and discussed at an appropriate pace. The suggestion was accepted by the government leaders.

Thereafter he pointed out that the planned introduction of five-day week has been welcomed by workers. The programme should be so implemented that it prove advantageous both for economic life and society.

Speaking on behalf of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, CC Secretary Ferenc Havasi pointed out that the past two years have registered encouraging results in improving the country's foreign trade balance and simultaneously the level of living standard has been preserved too. However, labour has its deficiencies as well and a lot has to be done on every level of economic life to overcome these drawbacks.

Thereafter the HSWP CC secretary mentioned that the coordination of five-year plans with most of the socialist countries has already concluded, and, generally, goods exchange agreements for the period have also been signed. It is heartening that the provisions of the accords ensure the most important basic materials and energy-carriers necessary for the implementation of Hungary's 6th Five-Year Plan. A peaceful international atmosphere is definitely required for the successful realization of our plan objectives, said Ferenc Havasi. We hope that in the coming five years the endeavours for peaceful coexistence will strengthen and those people will have an upper hand who call for limiting armaments and who favour cooperation between peoples living in the two social systems. The peace programme presented at the 26th Congress of the Soviet Communist Party will be congenial for the successful implementation of our 6th Five-Year Plan.

Finally, summing up the experience of the first quarter of the economic plan, Ference Havasi established: Industrial production during this period was 2.4 percent higher than last year, and production per day went up by 3.8 percent. Productivity surpassed the level of the first quarter of 1980 by 4.6 percent; consumer prices and wages have emerged in keeping with the plan stipulations, while our non-rouble foreign trade registered a surplus of 47 million dollars.

Those speaking in the debate at the meeting included SZOT General Secretary Sandor Gaspar. He called for rendering trade unions' planning work more modern and rational.

OVARI SPEECH AT KISZ YOUTH CONFERENCE REPORTED

LD190438 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 18 Apr 81

[Text] The improvement of the work of the university's Communist Youth League [KISZ] organization and changes in the framework and methods of activity were urged at the conference of KISZ delegates at the Eotvoes Lorand University in Budapest. Attention was called to the need for programs of substance instead of formal, general tasks. This requires a strengthening of democratism within the KISZ organization.

Miklos Ovari, who spoke at the conference, besides stressing the importance of organizational questions, warned that changes in the institutional framework had to be linked with improvements in the content of the work.

This was primarily the task of the youth organization. The member of the party Politburo and Central Committee secretary said, in connection with the party's policies, that one of their central aspects was the development of socialist democracy. However, we still had to learn how to realize the principles in practice. He said that the words of people should be heeded who carried out their duties honorably and worked not for an abstract homeland but for the people engaged in the building of socialism.

Miklos Ovari also dealt with the role of the intelligentsia. He referred to the fact that a diploma is not everything: To be a member of the intelligentsia means a conduct involving many requirements. Wide horizons, sensitivity to social questions, the need for self-education and conscious activity carried out in the interests of social progress and human development are all characteristics of the intellectual. At the same time, supporting socialism through the method of criticism is also an important attribute of the behavior of the intellectual. However, it is at least equally important to subject our own thoughts to the test of criticism as well. One could not imagine serious intellectual conduct without the exercise of rigor with ourselves and patient consideration for the opinions of others. The party's youth organization could do a great deal for the development of these characteristics in young people already during their university years.

OVARI PRESENTS AWARDS TO PARTY PROPAGANDISTS

LD172242 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 17 Apr 81

[Text] It is traditional that as the anniversary of Lenin's birth approaches, those party members and nonparty members who have been successful in the sphere of party propaganda and in the dissemination of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism are awarded decorations. At the ceremony held this morning at Central Committee headquarters, Jozsef Szabo, the rector of the political academy, spoke about the significance of Lenin's work for today. Then Miklos Ovari, secretary of the Central Committee, presented the decorations.

The Presidential Council has awarded the Order of Labor in gold to border guard Lt Col Bertalan Nagy, Mihaly (Russz), lecturer in charge of the Marxistm-Leninism department at the medical university, and (Lubomir Szretyko), personnel officer at the Battonya furniture making cooperative. Eighteen people have been awarded the Order of Labor in silver, and three in bronze. The Central Committee has decorated 120 propagandists with the Lenin memorial plaquette.

BRIEFS

VERESS' VISIT TO ITALY--Peter Veress, minister of foreign trade, returned home from Italy yesterday, where, with his host Enrico Manca, Italian minister of foreign trade, they reviewed the development of economic relations between the two countries. During the visit, he met with Emilio Colombo, minister of foreign affairs, and had talks with representatives of enterprises playing an important role in trade relations with Hungary, on expanding and further developing those relations. [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 3 April 81 p 5 AU]

NORWEGIAN TRADE DELEGATION--The Norwegian trade delegation led by Tor Stokke, director general of the Ministry of Commerce and Shipping, that has paid a few day's visit to Hungary, departed Budapest on Thursday. At a seminar at the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce, the delegation discussed, with representatives of Hungarian enterprises, prospects for developing bilateral trade relations, cooperative ventures and joint activity in third markets. [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 3 Apr 81 p 5 AU]

GOVERNMENT, FARMERS SIGN AGREEMENT ON FARMERS TU

LD171738 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 17 Apr 81

[Unattributed report from Bydgoszcz]

[Text] An agreement has been signed at the headquarters of the Bydgoszcz Voivodship ZSL Committee by representatives of the government commission represented by Stanislaw Ciosek, minister for trade union affairs, and Andrezj Kacala, vice minister of agriculture, and by the National Strike Committee of Private Farmers and the National Founding Committee of NSZZ Solidarity of Private Farmers. The agreement was preceded by talks begun late yesterday evening.

Thus the social conflict which has been going on in Bydgoszcz since 16 March has been resolved and at the same time the protest action by farmers in Bydgoszcz and Inowroclaw has been discontinued.

Roman Bartoszcze, chairman of the strike committee, stressed that the agreement is evidence of prudence and is an expression of how the state authorities understand issues of concern to farmers. He thanked all those who contributed to the signing of the agreement, expressing particular gratitude to the government, the Episcopate and Solidarity.

Text of Government Agreement

LD171646 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1530 GMT 17 Apr 81

[Text of agreement signed in Bydgoszcz on 17 April between the government commission led by Minister of Trade Union Affairs Stanislaw Ciosek, and the National Strike Committee led by Roman Bartosczce, chairman of the National Strike Committee of the NSZZ Solidarity of Private Farmers, read by Roman Bartoszcze--live]

[Text] The National Strike Committee and the National Founding Committee of NSZZ Solidarity of Private Farmers have accepted the Polish People's Republic Government statement dated 16 April 1981.

In connection with the government statement, the sides have agreed the following:

1. The government will ask the Sejm to create legal foundations to register NSZZ Solidarity of Private Farmers, so that the union is registered by 10 May 1981, in accordance with the demand of the National Strike Committee and the National Founding Committee, on the basis of the same principles and according to the same procedure that pertain to the registration of employees of trade unions.

2. Until it is registered, the union will engage in completely unhindered trade union activities within the framework of the legal system of the Polish People's Republic, within the framework of the union's statute and on the basis of the declaration of the National Founding Committee of NSZZ Solidarity of Private Farmers of 12 April 1981. The legality of these activities will not be questioned. To the extent to which they find it possible to do so, the state authorities will make premises and technical means available to the union's branches, in accordance with the regulations currently in force.

3. The government will ask the Sejm to introduce regulations which guarantee private farmers the right to set up trade unions in the trade union bill that has been drafted, in accordance with the principles defined within the bill.

4. The government will embark on efforts to guarantee the representatives of NSZZ Solidarity of Private Farmers completely equal participation in the work of the trade union bill and on the agricultural self-government bills.

5. Regarding the question of press publication of the social draft law on self-governing organizations of private farmers, which was worked out by NSZZ Solidarity of Private Farmers, the government will fully conform with the decisions made on this question by the extraordinary Sejm commission for monitoring the observance of social contracts.

6. The sides are agreed that the Rzeszow-Ustrzyki agreement will be fully and consistently implemented. In order to facilitate this, working contacts will be intensified between the government side and the NSZZ Solidarity of Private Farmers commission for implementation of this agreement.

7. Concerning legal proceedings against those who are guilty of the events which took place in Bydgoszcz on 19 March 1981, the sides state that this matter has been settled in the agreement between the government and the National Consultative Commission of NSZZ Solidarity dated 30 March 1981. The government's position is that members of NSZZ Solidarity of Private Farmers who were affected by these events can--and this is guaranteed--take part in the preliminary investigation and judicial proceedings on the same basis as which representatives of NSZZ Solidarity will participate in the above.

8. In order to guarantee the safety of those who took part in the protest action underway at the headquarters of the Bydgoszcz Voivodship ZSL Committee and those who participated in the supporting action in Inowroclaw, the government states that no consequences whatsoever of a legal nature, an administrative nature or any other consequences will be brought to bear on the participants in those protest actions or their families, or people who helped them or their families, either during time these actions are in progress or after they have ended; nor will they encounter any difficulties whatever in connection with these protest actions.

This applies to members of NSZZ Solidarity who are taking part in or supporting the above-mentioned protest actions.

9. The text of this agreement will be published in full, including through the press, radio and television.

10. The two sides are agreed that, with the moment of the signing of this agreement, the root causes of the farmers' protests in Bydgoszcz, in Inowroclaw and in other regions of the country have ceased to exist. The protest actions will end on 17 April 1981.

Regarding the occupation strikes undertaken in Inowroclaw and other places, to express solidarity with the demands of the National Strike Committee in Bydgoszcz after the Sejm resolution of 10 April of this year, and during the talks which took place with the government commission, the government takes the view that this constitutes a clear violation of the Sejm resolution.

The two sides are deeply convinced that the agreement signed will serve social stabilization and national calm and will markedly contribute to the development of agriculture and the production of foodstuffs in the country.

Bydgoszcz, 17 April 1981.

Farmers Evacuate Buildings

NC181445 Paris AFP in English 1441 GMT 18 Apr 81

[Text] Warsaw, 18 Apr (AFP)--Farmers who had occupied public buildings in Bydgoszcz and Inowroclaw, both northwest of here, began yesterday to evacuate the structures following the government's decision yesterday to permit free agricultural unions, according to reports from the two cities.

Independent union federation Solidarity sources said that 80 farmers, including 20 who had started a hunger strike, had left the offices of the [United] Peasant Party at Inowroclaw. They seized the building Thursday.

The Inowroclaw protesters then went to Bydgoszcz to join about 200 strikers who had held the [United] Peasant Party building there since March 16, the sources reported.

The National Founding Committee of the independent farmworkers' union decided to end all protest action throughout the country after the signing of the agreement yesterday with government representatives.

After the local parish priest celebrated mass for the occupiers of the Bydgoszcz party offices, the farmers filed out of the building in small groups and boarded trains that would take them back to their villages.

By this morning, the Bydgoszcz offices were virtually empty. Only five protesters were still in the building and they were preparing to depart.

The last protester to leave, a 30-year-old farmer, is expected to leave at 11 p.m. on a train that will take him back to Tarnow, 600 kms (375 miles) south of Bydgoszcz.

According to union sources, the "national committee for the farmers' strike" sent a message yesterday to Polish Primate Stefan Cardinal Wyszynski, thanking him for "the firm support" that he had provided for the farmers' cause.

TOPICS OUTLINED FOR GOVERNMENT-SOLIDARITY TALKS

LD172240 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 17 Apr 81

[Text] The Council of Ministers Committee for Trade Union Affairs has accepted the issues put forward by the National Consultative Commission [KKP] of NSZZ Solidarity with the exception of issues which will be dealt with separately, in accordance with the joint statement of 30 March 1981.

The Council of Ministers committee has proposed problems for negotiations which are of decisive importance for leading Poland out of the socioeconomic crisis and for shaping relations of partnership between the state administration and branches of the NSZZ Solidarity. The committee is awaiting the stance adopted by the KKP on proposals put forward by Deputy Premier Rakowski during his talks with the KKP on 22 March, and also on the standpoint adopted towards problems which demand solution which was set out in the speech made by Premier Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski at the Sejm session on 10 April 1981.

The committee has accepted the following detailed problems for talks with the delegation of the KKP NSZZ Solidarity:

The topics of talks in working groups:

1. The participation of the NSZZ Solidarity in the implementation of the 10-point program of Premier Jaruzelski, the supply to the population with basic goods, mainly foodstuffs; to ensure fair, socially supervised distribution of consumer goods which are in short supply, stricter control of retail prices of goods and services, the intensification of the struggle against speculation, alleviation of the most urgent problems of health protection, including the supply of basic medicines, to speed up the repair and construction of hospitals, to hand over available projects to health service, to increase the struggle against manifestations of social ills, primarily alcoholism; to increase steps toward improvement of communal economic projects; to realize the principles of socialist justice in shaping wages and other incomes of the population, in the policy of social benefits and in access to material and cultural gains; to take steps against the accumulation of wealth against the principles of social coexistence, and against efforts to obtain unjustified privileges; to ensure special particular care for old and disabled people, veterans of struggle and work; to check downward trends in agricultural production; to ensure good preparation of the spring campaign; to ensure the planned delivery of production means, and best possible management of cultivated land; to improve the material and technical supply of national economy; to make progress in the economical use of raw materials, fuels, and energy; to seek, together with miners, organizational and technical solutions aimed at increasing coal extractions;

To set in order the investment front; to halt some, and to maintain severe limits on starting new investments; to concentrate performance on projects which will rapidly provide most important social results; the implementation of planned export tasks, and management of imports in such a way as to satisfy the basic needs of the population and the economy; to increase labor discipline and improve labor oganization and productivity; to retrain and replace workers in accordance with the changing needs of the economy.

At present the most important thing is to slow down the deterioration of the economic situation of the country in order to protect the living standards of the population. In order to do this, first of all we must increase the extraction of raw materials, including coal, improve supplies for enterprises, increase the effort for more economical management of existing raw materials and oppose waste and the production of low quality goods. What can be the participation of Solidarity in government actions in this field? [question asked rhetorically]

The economy is affected by the reduction of working time which has not been compensated by increased productivity. The below-plan output has been influenced by deteriorating labor organization and discipline, and in many enterprises by a high absenteeism and high turnover.

What cooperation can the government expect from Solidarity in the eradication of these phenomena? [question asked rhetorically]

Material shortages comprise the main factor which reduces production potential in many enterprises. Thus, there exits the need to replace workers, to retrain them and to make it possible for them to go to other jobs and other branches of the economy such as agriculture, small-scale production, and services. The government would like to reduce to the minimum the need to reassign workers.

What cooperation can we expect from Solidarity in enterprises which aim to reduce the scale of reassignment, to ensure proper work for workers who are included in reassignment and to ensure full protection of the interests of the working peoples in accordance with the system principles of socialism? [question asked rhetorically]

2. The government maintains its stance concerning the full implementation of agreements concluded in Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie, as well as ministerial and branch agreements. However, in the present economic situation there is a need to define new dates for some decisions. This particularly applies to the agreements concluded so far on pay increases, social insurance and allowances. The aim is to protect social and professional groups which find themselves in the most difficult circumstances by halting pay increases until the end of the year with the exception of pay increases due for higher productivity, the temporary halting of new collective pay agreements, and the introduction of the so-called branch cards.

3. Problems concerning law and order. The government thinks that issues concerning the statutory guarantee of legality, proposals for indispensable legislative work and the state of legislative work should be jointly discussed. It is necessary to observe constitutional principles in the activity of the NSZZ Solidarity. Indispensable changes must be made to legal enactments as a result of the changed situation in the trade union movement, while applying principles of the draft bill on trade unions until the bill has been passed. The principles for resolving contentious issues should be discussed.

4. Constant monitoring of the implementation of decisions resulting from the 30 March 1981 statement concerning the conflict in Bydgoszcz.

5. The NSSZ Solidarity in the mass media, problems of Solidarity in the press, radio and television, the scope of its own editorial information and journalism, and the scope of access for Solidarity members and activists to the pages of newspapers in order to present the attitude of their union.

The implementation of joint decisions made at the meeting between the government leadership and the KKP delegation of NSZZ Solidarity on 30 January this year, which are as follows: Concerning radio and television a joint stance has been adopted as follows--radio and television will transmit reports on resolutions and statements of the KKP of NSZZ Solidarity in agreement with its press spokesman. Similar reports on resolutions made by regional branches of the union will be broadcast by regional radio and television centers. Before resolving important socioeconomic problems concerning workers' interests, radio and television will ensure that the stand of the NSZZ Solidarity will be presented, as well as an exchange of views by interested parties.

Within the framework of the Polish radio and television union magazine, every week a space will be provided for journalistic programs of NSZZ Solidarity. The program for broadcasts of the near future will be agreed at the meeting between the Committee for Radio and Television Affairs and representatives of the NSZZ Solidarity.

Publication of the NSZZ SOLIDARNOSC, and the realization of joint decisions made at the meeting held on 30 January this year are as follows: Consent was given to publish SOLIDARNOSC weekly with national distribution. The government indicated the need for Solidarity publications to observe the principles of the August agreements, binding rules and the paper pulp supply situation in the country.

6. International activity of NSZZ Solidarity in the light of the foreign policy of the Polish People's Republic.

International activity of the NSZZ Solidarity and the main provisions of the foreign policy of the state, foreign financial, material, and instructional aid for Solidarity, the cooperation of the Polish trade union movement in the international arena, and its representation in the international labor organization.

7. Organizational issues. Cooperation between the state administration and regional branches of the NSZZ Solidarity as exemplified by selected voivodships in resolving key socioeconomic problems and living conditions of the working people. The activity of the NSZZ Solidarity in state administration, among civilian employees at military establishments based on work agreements, and in enterprises working for the defense of the state. The participation of the NSZZ Solidarity in supporting and organizing workers' rationalization and inventiveness movement, labor safety and hygiene and social labor inspection, and in other forms of workers' social and cultural activity, particularly in rest for the working people, and amateur cultural activity.

The setting up of a permament joint commission to carry out current analysis and assessment of the implementation of joint decisions, prevention of conflicts, and cooperation in resolving them.

Technical equipment of the union. The way for conducting talks, setting up seven working teams to start work immediately, and holding plenary meetings of the KKP of NSZZ Solidarity and the Council of Ministers Committee for Trade Union Affairs, where the results of working teams will be presented.

It is proposed to report in the mass media on meetings of the working teams and to give extensive reports on plenary meetings.

Problems concerning work on the draft bill on trade unions, and the registration of the NSZZ Soidarity of Private Farmers, and also questions of abolition will be discussed separately in accordance with the joint statement of 30 March this year. Problems concerning sharing trade union property should be resolved by negotiations between trade unions or by the draft bill on trade unions.

GWIAZDA-WALESA LETTERS DISCUSS 30 MARCH DECISION

LD181550 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 18 Apr 81

[Text] Gdansk/Gdynia, 18 Apr (PAP)--We have already reported that there is a controversy within the National Consultative Commission [KKP] of Solidarity as regards the agreement concluded with the government on 30 March.

Let us remind you that a great many KKP members reproached the negotiating group, including Lech Walesa, with yielding too much to the government and also of undemocratic decision-making. A continuation of this controversy can be found in an open letter by A. Gwiazda to L. Walesa and the latter's reply. Here are excerpts from the first of these letters:

"The communique of 30 March on suspending the strike in practice amounted to its cancellation, without assessing whether this decision was correct or not. We were not empowered to make this decision. When the talks with the government dragged on we should have convened a KKP meeting. I also share responsibility for this since I was not able to prevent this autocratic decision, undertaken without consultations with the statutory body of our union. It is our fault, Lech, that the union's democracy was infringed.

"Criticism of the decision taken on 30 March and criticism of--quite inadequate--results of negotiations with the government gave the opportunity to the enemies of Solidarity, or very naive people, to undertake action. They defend us against some imaginery foes from the Workers' Defense Committee [KOR]. The intention behind these actions are obvious. They want to sow dissent and eventually divide the union. I do not want such a defense. I do not need letters and telegrams in support of the negotiating groups. I read them with disgust. Criticism of the chairman or deputy chairman of the KKP is a natural phenomenon. Without it the union would be ruled by autocracy. One must say this out loud in order to ensure that our union does not come wading into an impasse, does not wreck all those values for which we have been struggling."

Here are the most important excerpts from the reply by Walesa:

"I state with full conviction that the agreement concluded with the government on 30 March was the best possible issue for the country and for the union and we achieved the maximum of what could have been achieved. And what is most important is we did not lose anything. We then took the decision to convene the KKP, not on Monday, but on Tuesday. I still consider that it was the only possible decision under the circumstances and I do not understand why you have changed your opinion on this subject. This decision did not wreck the union's democracy. On the contrary, it set up a basis for its construction. I think that people who care about the future of our country and the strength of our union should work for consolidation of its unity and work to enhance its role in the life of our country. Let us leave writing of open letters until we are pensioners."

REGIONAL SOLIDARITY ELECTION PLANS REPORTED

LD171058 Warsaw PAP in English 0814 GMT 16 Apr 81

["Solidarity Braces Up for Regional Elections"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 17 Apr (PAP)--Following the decision by Solidarity's National Consultative Commission, nationwide elections to the union's regional authorities are to be completed by the end of May.

PAP journalists filed the following reports on the situation in respective chapters of Solidarity:

In Mazowsze, one of the nation's biggest regions with about 1 million Solidarity members affiliated in 35000 factory organizations, the union will not manage to wrap up the elections by the prescribed date--according to Mr Kondrasiuk, the chairman of the regional electoral commission.

Solidarity's Mazowsze chapter authorities appointed a regional electoral commission which is to approve and publish the list of constituencies by May 9.

By June 14 full ballots of delegates are to be prepared and a pre-electoral meeting is to decide about the mode of the regional elections.

The electoral campaign in Gdansk area has only entered the initial stage. Solidarity's Interfactory Founding Committee in Gdansk has set up a several-man electoral commission which is preparing a draft of the electoral order and elections for a regional assembly of delegates. It is hard to establish at present the date of the assembly since the original dateline has been changed.

In Szczecin, preparations for the union's regional elections are considerably advanced. Currently, [word indistinct] commissions are being registered. An electoral congress of western Pomerania has been fixed for the second part of May to select the regional authorities and approve the union's programme. The electoral order has been adjusted to the regional specifics. Importantly, it requires an absolute majority of votes in the elections of delegates to the general assembly and to the regional authorities.

MORE ON KANIA REMARKS AT CONGRESS COMMISSION

LD171216 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 2100 GMT 16 Apr 81

[Excerpts] The fourth plenary session of the Congress Commission has been held in Warsaw. It discussed changes in and additions to the PZPR statute. The discussions were opened by Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee.

At the end of the deliberations, Stanislaw Kania took the floor. He stressed the lively nature of the discussions which had gone on during the meeting. This shows, he said, the great interest in the profile of changes to the PZPR statute. This interest is a general one, not only among party members, but also in our entire society. This results primarily from the fact that the statute--as has been said many times--is the party's Constitution.

The first secretary of the Central Committee drew attention to the significant fact that the discussion on the draft changes in and additions to the PZPR statute is taking place in an exceptional situation, in conditions of still acute crisis, in a climate of great anxiety about the country's future. This obviously has a bearing on the atmosphere and content of the discussion and the preparations for the ninth extraordinary party congress.

Further on in his speech, the first secretary of the Central Committee asked the most important questions for the party today. How should statutory guarantees be created, so that distortions should not occur in the party's central bodies? How can an effective way out of the current crisis be found?

Answering the first question, Stanislaw Kania stressed we are looking primarily for factors which would deepen and consolidate intra-party democracy. Answering the second question, he said we are stressing the need to reconstruct the unity of party ranks, the party's strength and its capability for effective action, and to increase the party's prestige. This brings us to the next question: How should one be equal today to the functions which are linked with the party's leading role in the process of constructing socialism? In this case there is need for both profound democratism in operation and an ideological, unequivocal profile of the PZPR; the ability to have an effect on society. There is therefore, the first secretary said, a need for the titanic strength of the party relative to the enormity of the difficulties. This is the foundation of our orientation, of our line, on the political road to overcoming the difficulties and controling the crisis.

Such a situation and such an orientation is the guarantee that we will solve our difficulties with our own forces. We must create the appropriate conditions for doing this and that is why, the first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee stressed, it is necessary to discuss the PZPR statute as well. If this discussion and above all concrete action, is lacking then even the best program may remain only a record of the good intentions of its creators.

Stanislaw Kania went on to stress that everything which concerns the party must be clear, obvious and precisely defined. Party members must have the highest demands made on them and the political limits of the party's functions must be maintained.

On those and many other issues, the discussion must be open and lively; it must concern issues fundamental to the country, to our security, to our alliances.

The tendency to make the highest demands on people accepted into the party is correct, the first secretary of the Central Committee stated, referring to the statements by those in the discussion. Wholehearted support of an ideology is a great weapon. The fact that directors and workers, soldiers and generals, belong to one organization is proof of the democratic nature of the PZPR. All demands on these issues, the first secretary added, must be the result of critical and penetrating assessment of the situation, the needs and the possibilities.

Next, Stanislaw Kania took a stand on the detailed and specific proposals put forward during the meeting and in earlier discussions and consultations concerning the changes in and additions to the PZPR statute. Here are the main theses and statements of the first secretary of the Central Committee on these issues:

A characteristic of the proposed changes to the statute is the orientation toward the development of democratism in the party. This concerns elections, the principles of operation of party echelons, the relations between them and the party apparatus and the basic party organizations. Many variants had been proposed. This may be an asset to the draft, but only when the proposed changes are not mutually exclusive.

Among issues of key significance, which are worth working on, are the role and functions of the Central Committee, the Politburo and the Secretariat of the Central Committee; and those of the first secretary of the Central Committee. It seems there is here a particular need for unequivocal definition of their powers. The great danger is superfluity of powers, especially of a small group of people. The results of this have been experienced more than once in our country's history. When precisely defining and limiting the powers of the Central Committee and the Politburo, one must consider creating possibilities for calling a Central Committee session on the recommendation of some of the members of the plenum. There should be a more unequivocal definition of the situation of the first secretary of the Central Committee, along the lines of a clear indication that this post is the first among equals.

Stanislaw Kania expressed the view that, in his opinion, it is not correct to suggest electing the first secretary of the Central Committee directly by the congress, and electing first secretaries of voivodship committees, by analogy, by voivodship conferences. Such a custom lies at the root of a dictatorial style of leadership and special powers of first secretaries are, after all, not demanded here. Without doubt, experiences from the party's past lie at the root of these proposals; but if we decide on clear and precise formulations in the statute on these issues, as well as on the Politburo's dependence on the Central Committee, then this problem will probably have been solved correctly, Stanislaw Kania said.

The issue of workers' participation in the work of the Politburo was also put forward during the precongress discussion; it will be examined at the next plenary session of the Central Committee.

As for the activities of the Central Party Control Commission and the Central Audit Commission, one point for consideration is, for example, that the Central Audit Commission should be a body supervising the merits of the work of the central commission.

Referring to the demand that congress delegates should retain their mandates throughout the entire term of office, the first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee indicated several variant solutions to that issue.

He drew attention to the possibility of convening plenary sessions of the Central Committee, for example once a year, with the participation of representatives of the largest plants, to make a complex assessment of the results of its work and to examine the activities of the bodies subordinate to it and of the whole party.

Speaking about the recommendations concerning the principles of elections to the authorities and the election of PZPR delegates, the speaker stressed that above all there is no doubt of the need to introduce the principle of rotation of authorities. But there must be a simultaneous preservation of continuity of experience I think, Stanislaw Kania stated. There should be no barriers to maintaining a greater number of terms of office in particular cases but this can only concern executive bodies.

The obligation of rotation must be observed rigorously, in Stanislaw Kania's opinion, as regards first secretaries of party committees, from the first secretary of the Central Committee to first secretaries of the first rank.

There exists a great need for the simultaneous operation in the party of a profound democratism and democratic centralism, the capability of mobilizing all party members around one program, around the line of counteracting the current difficulties and creating conditions for the nonrecurrence of mistakes and distortions.

In the context of preparations for the Ninth PZPR Congress, Stanislaw Kania discussed the plan for further activity of the Congress Commission. At the next session, a 3-year plan for stabilizing the country's socioeconomic situation will be examined. The next plenum of the Central Committee will fix the precise date of the ninth congress before the end of this month.

The first secretary of the party Central Committee conveyed to the members of the Congress Commission his good wishes to mark the coming May Day holiday. It should, in accordance with tradition, be a day free of work. This is the common holiday of the working class; we envisage a variety of celebrations of that holiday, from the traditional to rallies, festive celebrations and meetings.

[Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish at 0530 GMT on 17 April carries a slightly longer version of Kania's remarks at the fourth plenum of the Congress Commission, which adds the following sentences to the last paragraph:

["Comrades, let us bear in mind that party members must always be present among the people. This is a condition of the party's fulfillment of its leading role in society."]

Session Ends 16 Apr

LD190110 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 17 Apr 81

[Text] The fourth plenary session of the Congress Commission ended yesterday with the acceptance of a draft for changes in the party statute, which have long been awaited. Most important of all perhaps is, among other things, the introduction into the statute of new headings concerning intraparty democracy and democratic centralism, as well as the issue of the PZPR in a system of socialist democracy and that of new electoral principles.

Three fundamental principles concern general secret ballots for elections, the possibility of an unrestricted number of candidates proposed as delegates for positions of authority and the limitations (?on performing leading functions in the elections). Elections to executive organs of the party may not be held for more than two terms of office. [sentence as heard] The draft also presents a part taking into account the demands of the party organizations that demand a tighter control over the party's elected organs through auditing commissions and a commission for party control.

So much for a brief account regarding the decsions taken. Now for a brief comment. The proposals raised in the draft are not final ones. Their final versions will be determined by the congress. But at last there is something concrete which can be discussed, corrected and altered.

Work on the changes in the statute is continuing. Every day propositions and new suggestions come into the Congress Commission, and they will continue to do so. This is shown by the discussion that arose after the reading of the draft. It was stated that many correct propositions were absent from the draft, that the formulations were couched in imprecise language and that the duties and rights of the elective organs were described too vaguely. It was also said that no notice had been taken of the frequent suggestions regarding the necessity of enlarging the composition of the Central Committee by adding workers, party members, from large work enterprises.

But the most important matter is that the right direction has been pointed out. All the work on the amendments of the PZPR statute tends toward increasing intraparty democracy, toward increasing the efficiency and effectiveness of the party's action and above all toward the restoration of its authority in society.

KUROWSKI CHAIRS PARTY COMMISSION ON YOUTH MEETING

LD172120 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 17 Apr 81

[Excerpt] The party Central Committee commission dealing with youth matters met in Warsaw today. The main subject of the meeting, which was chaired by Zdzislaw Kurowski, secretary of the party Central Committee, was an examination of the draft report on the conditions governing the start in life and work of young people. The report is a synthesis of about 120 reports and papers written by experts and presented by youth organizations, trade unions and the involved ministries, institutions and associations.

JARUZELSKI MEETS WITH SD CENTRAL COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN

LD172044 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1930 GMT 17 Apr 81

[Text] Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski and Prof Edward Kowalczyk, chairman of the SD Central Committee, met today and exchanged opinions on the country's current difficult sociopolitical situation. They agreed that it is essential to create a climate for and to take initiatives to facilitate peaceful work for the good of People's Poland. At its 12th congress, the SD expressed support for all constructive social forces in the country. It supports the government and subscribes to the position that the process of eliminating public conflicts must be carried out with respect for the supreme principle of the system: Legality must be preserved.

The government appreciates the SD's efforts aimed at national socioeconomic stabilization.

PARTY ELECTIONS UNDER NEW DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES

LD172134 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 17 Apr 81

[Text] The all-party election campaign is in progress. New party authorities, factory, district, parish, urban-parish and urban committees and also new executive committees are being elected at meetings and conferences according to the new and fully democratic principles adopted at the Ninth Central Committee Plenum. Particular attention is being focussed on conferences in the party organizations at major enterprises, for at many of them the delegates are being elected directly to the ninth extraordinary party congress. This interest stems both from the general hopes and expectations connected with the congress and also from the postulate which has been made on many occasions of increasing the participation of party members who are workers employed directly in the production process in the composition of delegates to the congress and hence of increasing the way these worker delegates shape the most important party decisions.

The Polish Press Agency says that so far the justified intention of ensuring that workers have a great say in shaping the composition of the authorities and the party program is not being borne out in practice. It is enough to look at the composition of the delegates who have already been elected to the ninth congress at major enterprise party organizations to see this is the case. The names of 28 such delegates are known. Only three of them are workers employed directly in the production process. So this is not a large number when one looks at expectations.

GENERAL VIEWS CRISIS CAUSES IN ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI

LD171224 Warsaw PAP in Russian 0900 GMT 17 Apr 81

[Text] ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI has published a long article by Brig Gen Norbert Michta on the causes of the crisis in Poland. He writes in part: The present crisis is very widespread and its solution is very difficult. There are many causes, but one is of major importance. I believe that during the latter half of the 1970's there was a group of people in the party leadership who suffered from ideological and intellectual limitations. Nature abhors a vacuum and this is why the vacuum created by the absence of Marxism-Leninism, which existed only in words, was filled with a bourgeois and petty-bourgeois psychology, with consumerism, with worship of the West's flashiness and with the desire to grow rich at any price. The leadership closed its eyes and ears to the needs and to the difficult lot of many of the working people toiling in industry and in rural areas.

We are building socialism in a situation in which the world is divided into two systems and amid a struggle against the internal and external anticommunist forces. This factor--that is, the struggle--must be considered by the party and state leaders and in the discussions concerning the causes of the crisis. It is a permanent factor and opponents are just waiting for us to make mistakes and mercilessly to exploit our weaknesses. We will be paying for our departure from the concepts of Marxism-Leninism and patriotism for a long time to come.

The tragedy and complexity of the present situation are the results of the fact that the workers, the poor peasants and the unsuspecting [nedotzenivayemaya] intelligentsia, in protesting against the petty-bourgeois distortions and mistakes, fell prey to the influence of forces hostile to socialism, the article's author stressed.

"Time for Truth Has Come"

LD171324 Warsaw PAP in English 1107 GMT 17 Apr 81

[From the press review]

[Text] "The method of unconfined criticism and self-criticism is an indispensable condition of success in the efforts aimed at pulling out the country from the present chronic crisis, and an important factor helping to prevent similar catastrophic phenomena in the future," wrote Brigadier General Dr Norbert Michta in an article "The Time of Truth Has Come" in today's army newspaper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI.

"However, let's put it straight: The party and society have not been thoroughly informed about the essence and character of the so-called rightist-nationalist bent in 1948 which enabled some dogmatic-sectarian groups to dominate the leadership of the party and government, the security organs and the military, the social and youth organizations as well as the various cultural and scientific milieu. Neither have they been informed about the actual underpinnings and backstage of the crises of 1956, 1968, 1970 and 1976.

"Today, the time has come to reveal the truth, even the most bitter and painful one, if we do not want to return ever again to the dreadful years of unsubstantiated accusations of dedicated patriots-communists and of soldiers of the people's guard and people's army, the peasants' battalions and the home army, and if we want to get rid once and for all of the abuse of the lofty concepts of socialism, Marxism, patriotism, internationalism and democracy used as a smokescreen for holding the reins of the government in the name of personal, egoistic, family or group interests--a fact which in a disgusting way took place among a part of the party and state cadres especially in the second half of the seventies.

"As part of the ideological posture, I include patriotism, which, since the establishment of the Polish Workers' Party, has been integrally linked with socialism. Yet, can one call patriots those who by excessively plunging our country into debts were in fact curbing its sovereignty?" the general wrote, among other things.

PEASANT, VICE MINISTER STATEMENTS ON FOOD COSTS

LD181344 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0930 GMT 18 Apr 81

[Text] POLITYKA carries two statements which take issue with each other: a farmer's voice and a minister's voice. (Karol Wojtaszczyk) puts forward a peasant plan. He is an active farmer. We have chosen, from his extensive article, an excerpt on the profitability of crop production in our country. (Karol Wojtaszczyk) writes, among other things: In the opinion of farmers, food difficulties are the result of the absence of any real concept of managing agricultural production. Even apples are now being imported. It is alleged that it does not pay to harvest them in Poland. All this would have been justified had the costs of food imports been lower than the costs of producing them at home, or if we had had too much hard currency on our hands, like Saudi Arabia.

Peasants, as a rule, have scant knowledge of the real, average cost of one dollar's worth of exports. From various comparisons, as well as from the known export difficulties, one may assume that it exceeds Z100. Well, how does the state protect my interests? I am an agricultural producer but the state pays the Western farmer some $20 per 100 kg of crops. Practically, no matter how you calculate this, the state pays him the equivalent of more than Z2,000, while I, a Polish peasant, receive for my crops the unprofitable price of Z500. This compels me to reduce my crop production.

If, as peasants believe, Polish farmers were paid half as much for their crops as the Western farmers, that is, if they were paid some Z500 per quintal, they would have produced so much that it would have been possible in the space of 2 years to almost eliminate imports.

Further on, (Karol Wojtaszczyk) outlines his program to rectify the state of affairs: Our peasant plan is simple. In the space of 2 or 3 years we must increase the production of crops to 30 million tons. This can be attained if the rise in the purchase price for crops is considerably higher than announced. If this step is supported by improvement in supplies and organizational efforts by agricultural services, it should result in half the arable area being sown to crops and in more careful cultivation of the sown area. In the second stage one would expect that crop yields per hectare would go up considerably. This should result in an output of more than 40 million tons.

The reply is contained in an article headed "Illusions and Reality." Its author is Zdzislaw Prochowski, vice minister of agriculture and formerly director of the agrarian economics institute.

He writes, among other things: One must agree with the author that the knowledge about the costs of obtaining one dollar's worth of exports of our goods is scant. This cost amounts not to Z100 in circulation [sto zlotych obiegowych] as (Karol Wojtaszczyk) supposes, but to Z35 according to 1980 data.

Given that the price of crops we imported in 1980 amounted to $179 per ton, the costs of imports, measured in home currency, amounted to Z627 per 100 kg. In previous years, the price of imported crops was considerably lower.

However, irrespective of what level we fix the price or crops, it is an illusion that it would ensure for us the kind of increased output promised by (Karol Wojtaszczyk), given, moreover, that only half of the area would be sown to crops. This would require increases of hectare yields to 41--and subsequently to 55 quintals per hectare. It is, indeed, possible to attain the first level of yields--but not before 20 years have passed.

POLITYKA lets its readers pass judgment on both statements: that of the farmer and that of the minister.

AGRICULTURE MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON CURRENT ISSUES

LD182310 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1700 GMT 17 Apr 81

[Interview with Minister of Agriculture Jerzy Wojtecki by the station agricultural editor Maciej (Zaniewski) on the "Government Monitor" program; date not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Minister, I think we should start with the land problem because this is a problem which for several years now has been the object of a general debate for farmers and because this is a problem which interests all of the public. Why is it that this problem always returns to be the subject of talks by the ministry and the subject of social discussion?

[Answer] I think that it is the importance of land and arable land that brings about this situation. For the amount of foodstuffs that we have on our tables depends on the fertility of the land. The land [words indistinct] all this makes this problem so important. This is why not only farmers but all of us are greatly interested in the correct exploitation of arable land.

[Question] It is as if these are the two main directions we speak about: The first direction concerns the land we lose for the benefit of other spheres of the economy and the second concerns the correct management of land owned directly by farmers.

[Answer] Yes, the statute on which we are working is supposed to deal with these matters. The point is that arable land must be fully protected while at the same time the right of farmers to own land must be guaranteed, that is, farmers who use the land properly and cultivate it properly. The practice of past years has been varied. Some land was estimated in the 1971-75 period. There were years when 30 and even 50,000 hectares were handed over for non-agricultural purposes.

[Question] Per annum?

[Answer] Per annum. I will quote you an example here. If in 1960 every inhabitant had the equivalent of 60 or more than 60 ars [one "ars" equals 100 sq. m.] then now this figure is in excess of 50 ars. [Words indistinct] but above all because arable land is handed over for non-agricultural purposes.

[Question] What has the government done, if I may ask you Minister, recently to counter this waste of land?

[Answer] It has adopted an interesting resolution, No 40 of 19 February, which was announced in the (?Polish) MONITOR No 6. This resolution introduces one new interesting element: it authorizes the head of a parish to seek the views of agricultural self-government on land management. This is a new thing and I think that this will change much in the sphere of land management. The farmers will decide themselves who the land is to be handed over to for they know best themselves who can get the best yield from this land.

[Question] Minister, there is talk now of restricting investments, in other words of restricting the development of those spheres of the economy which took this land away from us. In this connection is there a possibility of regaining at least part of the land which has already been earmarked for construction?

[Answer] You have touched on a very important matter. There was a decision in this matter that a review be carried out of all those (?suspended) investment projects and that we try to ascertain how much arable and other land we have there which could be returned to agriculture until the time that this investment project is taken up. This will come to a dozen or so thousand hectares of arable land in the country as a whole.

[Question] Among others, television mounted a campaign. The Warsaw Television "Courier" [current events program] mounted a campaign to regain this land. But with your permission I would like to change the subject because at present the most important thing which is being talked about in the countryside is above all the new prices for the purchase of agricultural products. Have these prices already had some sort of an effect?

[Answer] The period of time is too short for them to have had an effect. Apart from this, there are fodder problems and these for all intents and purposes make it impossible to develop production as much as farmers would like it to as a result (?of) the prices which are at present profitable. But there are symptoms pointing to an interesting movement heading towards a growth in output.

[Question] For instance...

[Answer] Among others, the price of land has gone up considerably. Interest in land has increased. Everyone is fighting to increase the size of their farm. This is an exceptionally interesting phenomenon which has not occurred in previous years in many voivodships. For instance, at one time there was no-one willing to acquire land in Bialystok Voivodship. Today there are many farmers wishing to buy land. This is the first symptom but there are also more symptoms. Among others, prices for piglets have gone up.

The yield of marketable milk has increased. Production has not been able to rise because, as I have said, there is a shortage of fodder. But I am convinced that in the next period of time we shall be able to say more on the subject of positive changes in the sphere of animal produce, of agricultural produce in general, as a result of the introduction of the new very profitable prices.

[Question] So I cannot fail to ask you, Minister, please pardon me, about the relation between purchasing prices and retail prices in the future?

[Answer] Yes, these relations are unfavorable at present. The gap between [word indistinct] has become even wider than before. They do not have too good an effect, particularly on small farms, for if one can buy foodstuffs very cheaply then the small farms, I have in mind particularly those farms where the owner has another job, [word indistinct] release production, It is only when the new retail prices are introduced that something can be changed. This is an exceptionally extensive decision and it must be made. Of course, this decision should be made after an all-round consultation with the trade unions and with the public because after the new retail prices are introduced it will also be necessary to compensate the population. This is exceptionally important.

[Question] I would like to return for just a little longer to the prices for the purchase of agricultural articles. For all intents and purposes this decision was also the object of consultations with farmers for the first time.

[Answer] Yes, this is an important matter. For the first time it was really the farmers who fixed the prices. It was they who took part in drawing up the new prices. We talked with them in the building of the Central Union of Agricultural Circles, with the main council of the agricultural circles and with branch associations for several hours. I have to admit openly here that we proposed different prices to the farmers.

But it was precisely as a result of talks with them and of an all-round discussion that we accepted the prices proposed by them. These are their prices and this is why I believe that they must have a positive effect on production, on a growth in production.

[Question] I propose that we now go over to matters connected with agriculture in the spring.

[Announcer interrupts] Quite right. Let us go over to current matters. But I would say that right now the most interesting thing for me would be if we were able to talk about what will happen during the harvest or what will happen in the autumn because one must plan so far ahead in agriculture. But the fairly difficult situation this spring as regards matters pertaining above all to supplies to agriculture prompts the ministry, in my opinion, to take action above all on a day-to-day basis.

[Answer] Yes, that is correct. But I must add that farmers have entered spring this year with great delays. Plowing has not been carried out. The weather conditions in the autumn did not allow this but farmers have coped with this unexpectedly well. Words of truly great esteem must go out to them for this. I would like to say that right now we are completing grain sowing and we have half completed sugar beet sowing and farmers are planting potatoes. So everything is proceeding earlier than last year or in previous years. Thus, there is quite a big hope that there will be good yields if, of course, industry copes with supplies of the means of production to agriculture. This is exceptionally important.

At present there are certain delays in the supply of mineral fertilizers. There are delays in the supply of crop protection preparations. Jointly we are doing everything we can to catch up on these delays as quickly as possible in order that those amounts of fertilizers which were supposed to be planned for use in this year's harvest can be used.

[Question] [Words indistinct] to the main elements which are supposed to make sure this year that agricultural output is more in evidence on our tables. The new prices will certainly have an effect and so will the weather which at present favors us. The third element is that everyone should take an interest in agriculture and industry should fulfil its commitments towards agriculture.

[Answer] We should help farmers. If we do this then the population will have better food supplies in the next few years.

[Question] Minister, I have to ask you about the latest news from the teleconference the premier had with voivodas. What I mean is the domestic market. We are listening.

[Answer] Yes. Today under the chairmanship of the chairman of the Council of Ministers we talked with voivodas during a teleconference. Among various subjects discussed the subject of the domestic market was also discussed. I have to say that the supplies situation was assessed very critically as were matters pertaining to the organization of the sale of meat and meat products using ration coupons. The chairman of the Council of Ministers and the minister of Domestic trade also assessed this very critically. The voivodas made a mass of demands. A number of decisions were made, among others the decision that ration coupons should not be registered in individual shops, using Elblag, among others, as an example. It turns out that this voivodship has a better situation (?because it did not carry out this registration). Another decision made today was to include trade shops [sklep rzeznieslniczy] and pork butchers' shops in general, in the sale of meat products. A number of other decisions were made today which I think will streamline in the very near future the sale of meat and meat products and also of other foodstuff articles.

[Question] Just before the Easter holidays?

[Answer] Yes.

ECONOMIC COMMITTEE STUDIES TASKS OF COMING MONTHS

LD172118 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 17 Apr 81

[Text] The Council of Ministers Economic Committee held a session in Warsaw today. Matters connected with the general money and market situation over the next few months were discussed. A list of topics connected with supplies of basic foodstuffs to the market and imports of grains and other agricultural products was examined. At present, preparations are underway for introducing the rationing of grain products. The Ministry of Food Industry and Purchases and the Ministry of Domestic Trade and Services have been instructed to take resolute steps to avert disruptions in the purchases of flour and other grain products within the framework of the rationing system which is envisaged. The individuals and units in the agricultural and foodstuffs industry and in the entire trade network which are involved in this matter must prepare themselves appropriately. It was stated that the whole of the money and market situation will be affected in the next few months by, on the one hand, a further increase in the population's income and, on the other, by an increment, which will be considerably lower than the increment in incomes, in supplies of goods to the home market.

In this situation a consistent attempt must be made to achieve substantial changes in the structure of output in the direction of increasing the manufacture of articles which are of basic importance for the internal and export markets. It was stated that the system used up to now of the distribution of raw and other materials and energy will be checked without delay to ensure that industries making foodstuffs, medicines, personal hygiene articles, standards goods of the light industry, means for agricultural production and goods for export receive sufficient quantities of these goods.

The session also assessed the state of the implementation of decisions adopted earlier on reducing the strain on the national income resulting from investments. Proposals were formulated on how to introduce greater discipline into investment processes and how to concentrate to a great extent outlays on priority undertakings. Some of the proposals are aimed at reducing the number of badly operated machines and items of equipment. The committee has prepared a new draft resolution of the Council of Ministers which brings up to date and develops the existing rules which regulate the tackling of investment undertaking yielding a speedy return of outlay at state enterprises.

ECONOMIST CALLS FOR 'PSYCHOLOGICAL PREPARATION'

LD171320 Warsaw PAP in English 1104 GMT 17 Apr 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 17 Apr (PAP)--ZYCIE WARSZAWY today brings an article by a nestor of Polish economists Prof Stefan Bobrowski entitled "Matters Which Cannot Be Sidestepped."

Excerpt: "For illusions and aversion to apply [and] anti-inflationary measures to disappear, one has to do a lot. It is necessary to convince public opinion that the later anti-inflationary measures are applied the more stringent they must be because the inflationary cliffhanger will have grown. A compensation system living up to the social concept of justice must be built. Wherever practicable, measures other than price increases should be used, although those increases are inevitable. It is necessary to override the slogan expressing a kind of psychological trauma, which could be summed up as: Why should we have to pay if it was not us who have committed errors? In other words, what we need is not only prudent and cautious action but also a psychological preparation for that action. Everything so unlike the not too distant past."

TRYBUNA LUDU FORESEES POSSIBLE EMPLOYMENT PROBLEMS

LD171916 Warsaw PAP in English 1423 GMT 17 Apr 81

["Tendencies and Question Marks"--PAP headline; quotation marks as received]

[Text] Warsaw, 17 Apr (PAP)--"Every economic crisis--even smaller than the deep one we are in at the moment--has to influence the labour market. It is of paramount importance that the social cost of the escalation of the employment crisis is put down to a minimum. This is a very important social and political problem: Despite our difficulties we cannot and should not tell ourselves quietly to suspend for a time one of the fundamental principles of our social system--the principle of full employment," wrote TRYBUNA LUDU in an article analysing the employment problems Poland might be facing soon.

"The smallest problem will in the case of employees who will leave mothballed investment projects. Shortage of production force is so large that housing and municipal construction, as well as building firms, will have no trouble in finding work for extra employees and equipment.

"Neither are any major difficulties foreseen in employing school graduates of all levels. All workposts vacated through normal attrition are reserved for school-leavers. The only trouble will be with finding jobs for humanities graduates.

"The situation resulting from staffing cuts in various kinds of offices--primarily in the economic administration--can cause much more problems.

Finally: There is the issue of employee groups--sometimes even whole crews--who will be out of work owing to production limitations or total discontinuation of production in their factories. Their situation is doubtless made even worse by the fact that no one has made plans where and when these cuts are to take place, or how large they will be.

TRYBUNA LUDU opined that it is necessary to work out appropriate legislation which will create--through a system of benefits, preferences and social guarantees--conditions conducive to changing jobs and professions. This could be done, for example, by granting convenient credits and tax benefits which would encourage the development of crafts and services, or help small holders to develop their farms and quit supplementary jobs they hold in factories. Another way is to organize a schooling system for re-training and providing financial aid for the re-training period.

COMMENTATOR SAYS EMPLOYMENT REFORM 'ESSENTIAL'

LD162154 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 16 Apr 81

[Mark Kukuryka commentary]

[Text] According to preliminary calculations, our economy will be short of at least 10 million tons of coal this year, relative to a plan which was already adapted and tailored to the new systems of working in the mining industry. The supply of almost all raw materials and materials, from Poland and imports alike, will be significantly less than envisaged.

Therefore, irrespective of what system of managing supplies for the industry is opted for, irrespective of the priorities to be set, it will be necessary to stop production completely or partially at some enterprises. Naturally, we can assume that a pretense of work can be continued at these enterprises [praca pozordwana]. However, this would be a waste of forces and resources which we should not simply be able to afford.

In the meantime, solutions that have so far been embarked upon to resolve this problem seem to lead precisely in this direction. The so-called small economic reform, that is, resolution number 118, which enables enterprises to freely dispose of their wages funds, has failed to bring about any practical changes on the labor market.

Enterprises have totally failed to avail themselves of the formal possibilities contained therein. After all, this was only to be expected. Habits of many years' standing of retaining employees at any price do not change all that quickly. As for mechanisms of spontaneous selection of people in factories, these mechanisms must take longer than just a few months.

The next document is being prepared. It is the Council of Ministers' resolution concerning particular rights of employees who commence employment in workplaces of their own choice [w preferowanych zakladach], in individual farms and in handicrafts.

Again, I cannot but gain the impression that this document fails to reflect the needs and the drama of the situation. Those willing to leave energy-intensive and resource-intensive sectors of industry will be able to get credits to develop farms, to set up handicraft workshops, they will retain retirement privileges. So what? Should this bill be passed, it will constitute a potential possibility for improving the structure of employment over few or several years. I say potential, since, for this to be realistic, we will need a great deal of propaganda work, a decisive improvement in the role and efficiency of the regional employment bureaus and a considerable amount of financial resources to be thrown into the whole action.

So, without negating the basic correctness of, and need for this bill, I do not think it will be a solution for the 10 or 20 percent of people who may simply find, any day now, that there just is not enough work for them to do.

One can imagine the way a planner thinks: This 10 or 20 percent equals 1 million or 2 million people. This is just what agriculture, trade and services need. Hence, everything is in order.

Unfortunately, not everything is in order. The fact that the time factor has not been acknowledged in this calculation is a mistake. What will happen--and this is bound to happen--when, almost from one day to the next, these 1 or 2 million people find themselves out of work?

Therefore, the general conclusion I would like to voice is this: The time has surely now come to act commensurately with the economic disaster into which the country has fallen.

As for the sphere of employment, work should be started from a decisive reform of central offices. Irrespective of the fact that the reformed offices may possibly work more efficiently, a step of this kind would make it possible to make the whole public more aware of the seriousness of the issue. This is because, in turn, one is also able to imagine the way the worker will think when 1 in 10 or 1 in 5 of them will face the demand that he should seek work for himself outside industry.

They will then say: If they cannot employ one official in the trade sector, then let us not expose our people to this pleasure prematurely, either.

No calculation can afford to ignore such feelings.

Employment reform is essential. Drastic steps will be essential. However, the reform should be started with offices and associations. Only action of this kind may make it possible to avoid yet another public conflict when numerous factories will have to cease work.

We must be aware that for us to surface again not even bread coupons will suffice now.

FOREIGN TRADE, FOREIGN AFFAIRS MINISTRIES ON CUTS

LD172126 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 17 Apr 81

[Text] The leaderships of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Maritime Economy met at a joint session today.

They discussed matters pertaining to a constant tightening of cooperation between the foreign centers of the two ministries while at the same time increasing the quality of the work they do and reducing the number of personnel. The need for thrifty management of funds allocated for the maintenance of the centers in connection with the difficult payments situation was stressed. It was acknowledged that it is necessary to continue the review of cadres and to further reduce the number of people employed and to carry out all other possible savings at foreign centers to match the present requirements.

TASS CITED ON ZAMYATIN REMARKS ON PRESENT SITUATION

LD181808 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 18 Apr 81

[Excerpts] TASS issued information today about the television speech by Leonid Zamyatin, chief of the International Information Department of the CPSU Central Committee.

Speaking about the situation in Poland, which he described as complicated, Leonid Zamyatin stated that the leadership of the PZPR and the Polish Government are doing everything in order to achieve the stabilization of the situation in the country. This, however, is counteracted actively by counterrevolutionary forces.

The head of the International Information Department of the CPSU Central Committee expressed a view that the main counterrevolutionary organization in Poland, the Social Self-Defense Committee [KOR-KSS], maintains leading positions within the Solidarity trade unions, attempting to manipulate them in its own interest and hiding behind the slogans of defense of the interests of the workers while at the same time attempting to gain political power in the country.

Leonid Zamyatin also said that the activity of all the counterrevolutionary groups in Poland is closely connected with the attempts at open interference in the Polish internal affairs by some Western politicians, in particular American ones, who warn the Polish Government against taking steps aimed at the introduction of order in its own country.

At the end of his speech Leonid Zamyatin stated that the Polish working class, under the leadership of the party, should itself overcome the current crisis and he recalled the words of Leonid Brezhnev that the Soviet Union would not abandon socialist Poland in its hour of need and would not allow her to be harmed.

REPORT ON TRADE WITH SOVIET UNION, DELIVERIES

LD192126 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 19 Apr 81

[Text] As the Moscow correspondent of PAP informs us, the overall value of goods supplied by the USSR to Poland in the first quarter of this year amounts to R1.56 billion. A special position in our imports from the land of the soviets is taken up by fuel, raw materials, consumer goods, mineral fertilizers and agricultural machinery and equipment. The delivery of the supplies is being carried out well and in many cases is ahead of schedule.

GOODS SHIPMENTS FROM USSR CONTINUE TO ARRIVE

LD201046 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 20 Apr 81

[Summary] Goods imported from the USSR are being unloaded today at Malaszewicze Railroad Station in Biala Podlaska Voivodship. These goods include mineral fertilizers, iron ore and a number of industrial goods. At present Poland is getting refrigerators, television sets, watches, fishing tackle, tourist equipment and looms from the USSR.

The Zurawica Medyka Station has also been very busy over the Easter period. About 70,000 tons of Soviet raw materials and goods will be unloaded and distributed to various parts of Poland over the Easter holidays.

OIL SUPPLY AGREEMENT WITH SOVIET UNION SIGNED

LD180116 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 17 Apr 81

[Text] A contract for the delivery to Poland of 13.1 million tons of oil this year has been signed in Moscow. This amount includes 1 million tons of oil to be delivered to Poland for our participation in constructing oil pipelines and auxiliary projects in the Soviet Union.

In addition to this main contract, we will import approximately 2.9 million tons of various petroleum products from the Soviet Union this year in accordance with an earlier agreement.

[Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish at 0800 GMT on 18 April reports the contract and adds the following:

["We shall pay Z409 hard currency for a ton of Soviet oil. Oil from other countries would cost us between Z860 and Z900 hard currency per ton."]

Details of Oil Agreement

LD181520 Warsaw PAP in English 1410 GMT 18 Apr 81

[Text] Warsaw, 18 Apr (PAP)--This year the Soviet Union will supply Poland with 13.1 million tonnes of crude oil under a contract signed recently by the Polish foreign trade enterprise Ciech with its Soviet counterpart Soyuzneftexport. Of that volume one million tonnes crude is supplied as repayment for Poland's share in the construction on Soviet territory of oil pipelines and accompanying installations.

In addition, this year Poland will import from the Soviet Union about 2.9 million tonnes of various oil products, including petroleum, diesel oil and lubricants.

In the first quarter of this year Poland received from the Soviet Union a total of about 420 thousand tonnes of such vital products as engine petrol, diesel oils, aviation fuel, low-sulphur heating oil, special petrols and various lubricants and greases.

In view of Poland's difficult payment situation in trade with the capitalist countries, the Soviet deliveries will be practically the only source of supply of liquid fuels this year.

Another important factor is that, being a member of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance which sets its own commodity prices for trade between its members, Poland will pay the Soviet Union a price calculated as the average of world prices [words indistinct] the years 1976-1980. Payments will be effected by means of a rouble clearing account thus freeing Poland's national economy from convertible foreign exchange expenditure.

MINISTER KARSKI ON 'CATASTROPHIC' DROP IN TRADE

LD161649 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 16 Apr 81

[Text] [Dateline not supplied] Ryszard Karski, minister of foreign trade and maritime economy, was in Szczecin yesterday and met dockers of the Szczecin-Swinoujscie port complex and Polish Steamship Company employees. The difficult situation in foreign trade was discussed; it is marked by a catastrophic drop in trade turnover with foreign countries.

Ryszard Karski said among other things that Polish exports to the socialist countries in the first quarter of this year were 17 percent lower than exports for the comparable period last year. Exports to the capitalist countries in the same period dropped by as much as 28 percent.

CEAUSESCU TELEGRAMS HONECKER ON REELECTION

AU171843 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1750 GMT 17 Apr 81

[Text] Bucharest, 17 Apr (AGERPRES)--Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, has sent a congratulatory telegram to Erich Honecker on his re-election to the high office of general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany.

I am voicing my confidence, the telegram reads among other things, that the relations of friendship and multilateral collaboration between the Romanian Communist Party and the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the German Democratic Republic will develop continuously in the spirit of the mutual esteem and regard, in the interests of our peoples, of the cause of socialism, peace and collaboration internationally.

TRADE UNION CONGRESS RESOLUTION RELEASED

AU171341 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 14 Apr 81 p 3

[Report on abridged version of resolution adopted at the Congress of the Central Council of the General Union of Romanian Trade Unions held in Bucharest 6-8 April 1981]

[Text] Taking place on the eve of the 60th anniversary of the creation of the RCP--the resolution stresses--the Congress of the General Union of Romanian Trade Unions [GURTU] pays warm and deep homage to our glorious Communist Party which, during the 60 years of struggle and victories has heroically led our workers class and the Romanian people on the road of achieving their ideals of national and social freedom and of building today's Socialist Romania.

Receiving with warm gratitude of great enthusiasm the speech delivered before the congress by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, the GURTU Congress expresses deep and complete approval and adherence to the assessments and guidelines and recommendations made by our party and state leader in his speech which it views as a clear, theoretical and practical programmatic document for the activity carried out by trade unions in the new stage of building the comprehensively developed socialist society in our fatherland.

Examining the thoughts and feelings of deep esteem and gratitude harbored by the more than 7 million trade union members of Romanian, Hungarian, German and other origin, the congress pays fervent homage to Comrade Nicloae Ceausescu for his untiring activity and his valuable contribution to formulating and implementing the party's and state's domestic and foreign policy, a policy from which stem the great achievements recorded by the workers class and all our people in building a strong and modern socialist economy, in increasing the material and cultural living standard of all our nation and in enhancing the high prestige Romania enjoys in the present-day world.

Stressing that the congress unanimously endorsed the report presented by the GURTU Council on the activity carried out in the interval since the preceding congress and on tasks devolving on trade unions to increase their contribtuion to implementing the 12th RCP Congress decisions, the resolution points out that the achievement of the strategic target set forth by the party for the 1980-85 5-year plan--a new quality and higher efficiency in the overall socioeconomic activity and Romania's transition to the stage of a medium-developed socialist country--requires a qualitative improvement in the overall socioeconomic, organizational and political-educational activity carried out by trade unions.

I

Proceeding from the role trade unions play in our society, the GURTU Congress established that the basic task of trade unions is to unite and mobilize the creative energy of the workers class and of all working people in commendably implementing the 12th party congress decisions and the guidelines and recommendations made by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and the program of building the comprehensively developed socialist society and Romania's advance toward communism.

As representatives of the interests of the working people, the owners, producers and end users of the national wealth, the trade unions are dutybound to assume greater responsibility in preparing and holding general meetings of the working people, so that those meetings will become forums of workers' democracy and of advanced constructive experience.

The resolution then stresses that trade unions as mass organizations must fully exercise their legal responsibilities they have within the collective leadership bodies in which they are represented, must participate with all their responsibility and on the basis of constant consultation with the working people in the discussion and adoption of decisions regarding the economic, social and educational activity.

II

The congress calls upon trade unions to focus their overall political-educational and organizational activity, aimed at mobilizing the working people to implement the country's socioeconomic development plans, on implementing the target established by our party for the 1981-85 5-year plan with a view to ensuring better quality and higher efficiency in all fields of activity.

To commendably achieve this target, the resolution continues, priority must be given by trade unions to firmly applying the new economic-financial mechanism throughout the economy and to basing the overall activity on the principles of economic self-financing and self-management.

Being responsible for organizing socialist competition in enterprises and in economic branches, trade unions are dutybound to channel the efforts of the working people in the direction of implementing efficiency indicators and overfulfilling the plan tasks in raw material producing sectors.

Trade union organizations must mobilize the workers class and all working people to establish a strict savings system in our overall acitivity and to create a firm mass opinion against signs of negligence and waste. The resolution also stresses that it is necessary to mobilize the working people to actively participate in introducing technical progress and in better organizing the production process and work. At the same time, trade unions are called upon to intensify their political-educational activity to develop the concern of collectives of working people with diversifying production, increasing its value and thus the competition of Romanian goods in foreign markets, their concern with fulfilling all export tasks by respecting contractual deadlines and with manufacturing certain equipment and spare parts and products at home to reduce imports.

The implementation of the new agrarian revolution envisaged by the party documents, the resolution stresses, makes it necessary for trade unions from state agricultural enterprises and agricultural machine stations, from economic associations and research institutions to use their entire political and organizational ability to mobilize the working collectives in those units to properly prepare and carry out agricultural campaigns and to perform quality work upon schedule to constantly increase vegetable and animal production.

The resolution then defines the trade unions' obligations concerning completion on schedule of work already begun, attainment of planned parameters, rational utilization at full capacity of transportation means, and increasing traffic safety, reducing fuel consumption and raising the quality of telecommunication services. The trade unions must work to consistently implement the party program in the area of public services and supplies. In view of the forceful assertion of the scientific-technical revolution in our country, the trade unions must intensify their efforts to develop mass scientific and technical creativity.

The congress requests the trade unions to make a greater contribution--in cooperation with organizations of the Union of Communist Youth and ministry leaderships--to drafting and fulfilling plans and programs for the training and specialization of the labor force.

III

The congress highly appreciates and expresses profound gratitude for the permanent concern of the party and its leadership for continuously raising the living standard and quality of life--the fundamental objective of our party-state's entire policy.

Thus, the resolution emphasizes that fulfillment of the tasks established by the party for the current 5-year plan in the area of improving working conditions requires a closer trade union supervision of the manner in which production organizers fulfill their obligations concerning labor safety and protection.

The congress urges the trade unions to take special care to implement the party policy in the area of social security, and to contribute more considerably to fulfilling health care programs for the working people.

The trade unions must seize any opportunity to help fulfill our vast housing program and must ensure equitable allocation of housing to enterprises and institutions.

The trade unions must show greater concern with developing and improving the activities of canteens and buffets.

Trade union bodies at all levels are dutybound, by virtue of their obligations, to actively participate, along with state bodies, in collecting and distributing the goods stock, and in securing local supplies of agricultural produce and foodstuffs.

The Central Council and other trade union bodies are urged to make greater efforts to increase the number of people sent to rest and treatment facilities.

Within the framework of the socialist democracy and unity front and in close cooperation with other mass and public organizations, the trade unions and their regional bodies must increase their contribution to organizing and efficiently exercising working people's control in all sectors and areas stipulated by the law, and must act more resolutely to efficiently deal with suggestions and complaints noted during such controls.

The resolution then lists the trade unions' tasks in enforcing the law and norms of socialist ethics and equity, in improving collective contracts, and in securing conditions for generalizing the 46 hour workweek in all enterprises and institutions and facilitating the introduction of the 44 hour workweek in the course of the current 5-year plan.

IV

The congress requests the trade unions to carry out--in light of the party ideological program and the indications of the secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu--political-educational work aimed at shaping a new man, with a high level of socialist culture and education, and to develop among the working masses the principles of revolutionary humanism, a comradely spirit of cooperation and mutual assistance on the job, and friendship and fraternal feeling among all working people, regardless of nationality, in the struggle and work to continuously develop and advance their common fatherland--the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Together with the other mass and public organizations, and the socialist democracy and unity organizations, the trade unions must initiate and organize extensive mass political, educational and cultural actions in all enterprises and institutions, and closely combine artistic, scientific-technical and stage arts with production activities.

Thus, the trade unions must make better use of the cultural means and institutions at their disposal.

In close cooperation with the UCY and other mass organizations, the trade unions must organize interesting and attractive events so that the working people, particuarly young people, can spend their free time as pleasantly and instructively as possible.

Within the framework of the "Song to Romania" festival, the trade unions must promote educational themes in the activities of amateur artists of all genres, encourage them to improve their repertoire, and make such activities a permanent feature.

In all their political and cultural-educational activities the trade unions must consistently militate to cultivate among the masses love for and attachment to the fatherland and party, as well as the determination to spare no effort to defend the revolutionary achievements and national independence and sovereignty.

The trade unions must give permanent attention to educating the working people in a spirit of internationalist solidarity with working people in the socialist countries, in developing and nonaligned countries, and in the other countries of the world.

The congress established that within the "daciada" national sports competition, trade unions should focus on developing physical education and mass sports, expanding gymnastics in the production process, so that sports activities, their various sectors--hiking, excursion, openair entertainment and weekend cultural-sports and tourist activities--will attract a great number of working people and their families.

V

Taking into consideration the great tasks devolving on them under the current 5-year plan, the congress views it as a priority duty that trade unions should considerably improve their organizational work and constantly perfect their work methods and style. They are called upon to show greater initiative, competence and responsibility in exercising their rights and duties; they are called upon to develop their capability of mobilizing and organizing the masses in implementing the RCP's domestic and foreign policy.

Special attention must be given to further developing workers democracy in the trade union activity by ensuring that all measures and decisions adopted by the Central Council, the union committees, regional councils and trade union committees are based on consultations with and the agreement of the large masses of trade union members.

Within the activity carried out by all trade union bodies the principle of collective work and leadership must be firmly applied by also ensuring a greater personal responsibility of trade union members and their more active attraction to the process of implementing the measures and decisions adopted by the bodies to which they belong.

In their activity all trade union bodies and the entire aktiv must promote a new spirit, a dynamic and revolutionary workstyle permeated by great responsibility and complete devotion to the comprehensive and great work of raising Romania onto new peaks of progress and civilization.

All trade union bodies are called upon to constantly improve their work of selecting, promoting and training cadres, of educating them in the spirit of the lofty moral principles of our socialist society.

VI

The congress endorses the activity carried out by the GURTU in the field of international relations and calls upon the central council and the branch trade union committees to continue to consistently apply in their international activity the principles of the RCP's foreign policy of developing relations with all states on the basis of respect for national independence and sovereignty, full equal rights, noninterference in internal affairs and mutual advantage and nonrecourse to the use or threat of force in international relations.

The congress reasserted that in the future, too, GURTU will focus its international activity on promoting and expanding relations of friendship and fraternal cooperation with trade union organizations in all socialist countries, especially with those in neighboring countries, in developing countries and in capitalist countries proceeding from the common basic interests of the working people throughout the world.

The GURTU Congress fervently appeals to all trade unions in the world, irrespective of orientation or affiliation, to firmly act, together with all forces of peace and progress, to resume and deepen the policy of detente, cooperation and peace.

The congress renews the Romanian trade unions' decision to support and promote the RCP's policy of establishing security and cooperation in Europe, Romania's proposals on the uniform implementation of the documents signed in Helsinki, the conclusion with positive results of the Madrid meeting and the holding of a conference devoted to strengthening trust and disarmament on the European Continent and to continue the Helsinki conference by organizing new meetings.

GURTU will continue to struggle and call upon the trade union organizations everywhere to act in close unity to stop the dangerous arms race and to adopt effective measures for disarmament, especially nuclear disarmament, to resolve all conflicts in the world by political solutions and negotiations, to eliminate underdevelopment and achieve a new international economic order and to ensure the active participation, on a completely equal footing, of all countries and peoples in the just solution of cardinal problems of the present-day world.

The congress calls upon the GURTU to also continue to contribute to improving the activity of the World Federation of Trade Unions and of the international union of trade unions.

The workers class and the trade union movement everywhere, the resolution stresses, have the great responsibility to act with great determination to reject the policy of war, of domination and any signs of fascism, diversion and peoples' oppression.

The GURTU Congress fervently calls upon the workers class, all working people and trade union organizations everywhere to achieve unity at a national and international level, so that, together with all revolutionary, progressive and democratic forces they will act with greater energy to defend the working people's vital interests, will act toward the friendship and cooperation among all countries and peoples, toward peace and cooperation and a better and more just world.

At the end of the resolution, the GURTU Congress expresses its full conviction that all trade union organizations and bodies and all trade union members will work with complete devotion and revolutionary responsibility to implement the historic 12th RCP Congress decisions, to raise our country and people onto a high level of progress and socialist civilization and to achieve resolute and constant progress on the road of building the comprehensively developed socialist society and communism on Romanian soil.

CEAUSESCU, OPREA TOUR VARIOUS COUNTIES 16, 17 APR

Arges County Units

AU161717 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1627 GMT 16 Apr 81

[Summary] Today, RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu toured agricultural and industrial enterprises in Arges County. He was accompanied by Gheorghe Oprea, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and first deputy premier. Nicolae Ceausescu visited a poultry farm, a pig breeding and sheep breeding unit, and a milk cow farm. He issued recommendations for the optimal utilization of the facilities and feed.

In the afternoon, accompanied by Minister of Machine-Building Industry Ioan Avram, Nicolae Ceausescu visited the Pitesti car factory and the Cimpulung mechanical enterprise, where he discussed ways of improving the vehicles manufactured.

Sibiu, Olt, Teleorman Counties

AU181420 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0920 GMT 18 Apr 81

[Excerpts] Bucharest, 18 Apr (AGERPRES)--After visits paid on April 16 to farm and industrial units in Arges County, President Nicolae Ceausescu continued his working visits on April 17 when he saw round similar units in another three counties--Sibium, Olt and Teleorman.

President Nicolae Ceausescu was accompanied by Gheorghe Oprea, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first deputy prime minister.

The first unit visited in Sibiu County was the mechanical enterprise of Mirsa, unit whose highly technical products are well-known both in this country and abroad. This enterprise manufactures, among other things, 50-55-ton and 100-ton heavy tip lorries, large-capacity trailers, mining and building equipment.

In Avrig, a commune lying in the same country, where a large complex of pig selection and testing (including more than 19 thousand head) which supplies 23 counties with breeding piglets functions, the RCP general secretry stressed the responsibility that unit has in the general effort for developing zootechny, pointing out that there were numerous reserves there that should be capitalized.

Questions relating to the increase of livestock and improvement of animal breeds with a view to raising meat and milk productions, of improving plant varieties and cereal production were approached by the Romanian head of state with experts and workers of the producer cooperative farms of Piatra Olt, Osica and Dobrosloveni, as well as of the farm research station of Caracal (Olt County) and the producer cooperative farm of Puteneiul (Teleorman County).

In Teleorman, Nicolae Ceausescu was round the bearing manufacturing enterprise of Alexandria, a modern unit of the Romanian pertinent industry which is to manufacture this year 32 million bearings (as to only 8 million in 1974), in numerous variants, bearings which are requested both in the country and abroad.

RATIFICATION INSTRUMENTS EXCHANGED WITH YUGOSLAVIA

AU161722 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 16 Apr 81

[Text] Instruments of ratification were exchanged in Bucharest today for an agreement on a long-term program of economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the SFRY, signed in Belgrade on 24 October 1980. The exchange was performed by Deputy Foreign Minister Constantin Oancea and SFRY Ambassador to Bucharest Trifun Nikolic.

'SESSION' STRESSES RCP ROLE IN DEFENSE POLICY

AU162015 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1740 GMT 16 Apr 81

[Text] Bucharest, 16 Apr (AGERPRES)--The session of papers and essays "The Scientific Policy of the Romanian Communist Party for Strengthening the Defence Capacity of our Socialist Homeland" was held on Thursday, in Bucharest, in marking the 60th foundation anniversary of the Romanian Communist Party.

On behalf of Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of Romania, Ion Coman, member of the Political Executive Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, conveyed a warm salute to the participants in the event.

The papers presented in the plenum and in sections highlighted the role played by the RCP in Romania's modern and contemporary history, the political and organizational activity dedicated to carrying through the national and social liberation revolution, to the consolidation of the homeland's independence and sovereignty, its scientific policy in the field of the military construction, of improving the country's defense capacity, of strengthening and perfecting the new-type army.

DELEGATE ADDRESSES LOS CONFERENCE ON NEGOTIATIONS

AU181914 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1755 GMT 18 Apr 81

[Text] United Nations, 18 Apr (AGERPRES)--The head of the Romanian delegation, Ambassador Teodor Marinescu, Romania's permanent representative at the UN, has stressed during the debates of the Law of the Sea conference, that further serious efforts are necessary to be made in a combative spirit for attaining, by means of real negotiations, real solutions agreed upon by all states. Conditions must be created in all the bodies of the conference in view of solving the outstanding issues--among them the delimitation of the sea surfaces between limitrophe states or between states that are situated face to face; the access to fishing of those countries that are disadvantaged by their geographical position, poor in biological resources; the crossing of foreign military ships through territorial seas; some aspects regarding the final clauses, particularly the reserves to the convention, taking into account the stands and interests of all the states. This presupposes the effective commitment of all the delegations to a true process of negotiations, with the observance of the principles of the international law, of the states' equality and sovereignty and in tune with the procedures and working rules of the conference, in view of attaining a solution accepted by all, in consensus, the head of the Romanian delegation noted.

LIFE IN KOSOVO REPORTEDLY RETURNING TO NORMAL

BORBA Sees 'Normalization'

AU172100 Belgrade TANJUG in Russian 1010 GMT 16 Apr 81

["BORBA on Situation in Kosovo"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, 16 Apr (TANJUG)--Life in Kosovo is being normalized. That is a fact, no matter how much the enemies of our socialist and self-managing Yugoslavia may wish for a different course of events and a different outcome of the recent events in Pristina and other towns of the province, the Yugoslav daily newspaper BORBA says in its commentary today. In these spring days, calm reigns in the streets of the capital of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo. Many people walk in the streets and children are hurrying to schools. Elementary schools in many places in the province have not interrupted their work at all.

Thanks to the maximum efforts of the working people, production continues normally despite rather difficult conditions of economic operations in the working collectives. Many working collectives and mines are reporting production records.

An atmosphere of relief is felt at every step. The events of the last few days and weeks are not behind us. However, the consequences and especially the scars caused to the people by the drama that took place here are much deeper than they appear to be at first glance, the newspaper says.

For that reason intensive sociopolitical work is now in progress. The League of Communists, the Socialist Alliance, the youth organization and all other progressive socialist forces are making maximum efforts to provide complete, objective and well-grounded information on the hostile activities and their character and goals. The past events are openly and substantially discussed in every factory workshop, every local community, at meetings of sections of the Socialist Alliance and in the most remote villages. Our society is able to openly and maturely analyze its problems. That is why ensuring objective and complete information is one of our strategic tasks and goals.

The working people and citizens seek answers to many questions. It is precisely with the force of truth and real information on the events of recent days that it is possible to eliminate all dilemmas and uncertainties. Any further attacks by hostile groups are being anticipated and those that have taken place have been condemned as an act of counter-revolution and as an unceremonious attack against our brotherhood, unity and community.

It is this appraisal, without any softening or concealment, that must be carried among the people, to local communities and villages, and that is the way it is being done these days. We were able to convince ourselves of that during a visit to Kosovo recently. Such work is already producing results, especially in the working collectives that are providing the best answer to hostile provocations with their production results.

There are many examples confirming that. During the days of demonstrations the Stari Trg Mide, the biggest mine of the Trepca combine, maintained the levels of its shining traditions. The first partisan rifles of Kosovo were fired at that mine and now, decades later, its miners responded to the hostile provocations with a record output of lead and zinc.

"That is our contribution to economic stabilization and to the normalization of the entire situation, but it is also our answer to the enemy who cannot count, in his counter-revolutionary actions, on the support of miners and the workers class of Kosovo."

This was stated by Semsija Sulejmani, an old miner who has won the title of shock worker 36 times and, although he is retired, went to the mine in these days to help his comrades. His words are the words of the entire workers class and people of Kosovo, the newspaper BORBA concludes.

'Sociopolitical Activity'

AU182024 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 18 Apr 81

[Kosta Krajincanic report]

[Summary] In Kosovo the past week has been characterized by normalization of life and intensive sociopolitical activity. Kosta Krajincanic reports from Pristina:

"Yesterday and today the foreign reporters, who are always inclined to be somewhat suspicious, have also been able to convince themselves that life in the province's capital and in all other places in Kosovo has been nearly completely normalized. Following the press conference at the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo, the reporters had several meetings in Pristina and in some other places. Fewer and fewer uniformed persons are seen in the streets and near important installations." The secondary schools and faculties will resume their regular work on Monday. "However, vigilance has not been neglected. Many people with whom we have talked recently say that we will never again allow that; that must not be repeated. This same determination is also felt in the atmosphere at the numerous meetings held in local communities and working collectives, that is, really everywhere where political action of the broadest scope is in progress.

"Several political meetings at the highest provincial level have made an extraordinary contribution to this action." The week began with an enlarged session of the Presidium of the Kosovo SAWP Provincial Conference and ended with the 3 and 1/2-hour "marathon press conference" held by Mahmut Bakali, president of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo. The political and security situation in the province was also discussed by the Provincial Presidency, the Provincial Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Kosovo and the Presidium of the Provincial Conference of the Federation of Socialist Youth. "The realization that the most important task now is to raise the level of the entire stability of Kosovo and thereby also the stability of our entire community is undoubtedly the common denominator of all those discussions."

No one here denies that there have been shortcomings that must be eliminated and the question of responsibility has been raised very seriously. "But what is far more important for Kosovo at this time is to create an atmosphere and establish the relations of complete national equality of all people and nationalities." The articles in the Albanian newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT "continue to be commented upon very actively in all political discussions. One of the most important observations made in this connection is that precisely the articles in a section of the Albanian press have placed in doubt our earlier appraisals that the Albanian Government is not behind what happened to Kosovo."

Kosovo Census Extended

AU171430 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 16 Apr 81 p 6

[Text] Pristina, 15 Apr (TANJUG)--The census of population and households in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo will last until 20 April. Citizens who by then will not be included in the census can report, as is stressed in the provincial institute for statistics, to the nearest local community, local office or the communal census commission by 22 April, so that the task can be completed.

Secondary Schools Reopen

LD201152 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1126 GMT 20 Apr 81

[Text] Pristina, 20 Apr (TANJUG) -Following a two-week interruption of work because of extraordinary circumstances caused by enemy demonstrations in Pristina and a number of other places, all secondary schools in the Yugoslav Autonomous Province of Kosovo today resumed work. Over 60,000 pupils are back in classrooms. The April examination period at the provincial university and colleges started today. It is expected that lectures, too, will be resumed soon.

Electricity Prices Raised

LD172014 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1445 GMT 17 Apr 81

[Excerpt] Pristina, 17 Apr (TANJUG)--Delegates of the assembly of the self-managing interest community for electrical power in Kosovo adopted a resolution at a session held in Pristina today to raise the prices of electricity by 30 percent. According to this decision, the new prices of electricity will be charged by the community from 7 April and will apply to all consumers.

LEADERSHIP CONTINUES TO ASSESS KOSOVO DISTURBANCES

Hodza Addresses Kosovo Academy

AU181600 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 18 Apr 81

[Text] In Pristina today, the aktiv of the organization of the League of Communists of the Academy of Sciences and Arts of Kosovo discussed tasks in connection with the current events and political situation in the province. Academician Hajredin Hodza, secretary of the aktiv, delivered the introductory report at the meeting.

Fadilj Hodza, member of the SFRY Presidency and LCY Central Committee Presidium was included in the discussion. He emphasized that the Kosovo working people and citizens, especially those of Albanian nationality, can be proud of the results achieved in Socialist Yugoslavia. Fadilj Hodza pointed out the importance of the academicians' involvement in the action of interpreting and ideologically unmasking the essence of the hostile activity, an involvement that has made an important contribution to preventing and escalation of hostile activities. It is precisely thanks to their influence among the young people that a large part of the youth has been protected from hostile activities.

Fadilj Hodza stressed that emigre circles abroad are now the loudest; they are the extremists of the Albanian emigre groups with whom the Albanian people here and in Albania have parted because their reactionary activities are aimed against the Albanian nationality itself. For that reason, Hodza emphasized, it is surprising to hear the voice of ZERI I POPULLIT, which has identified itself with the hostile platform and the organizers and instigators of the demonstrations. Fadilj Hodza emphasized that by inciting nationalism and irredentism in this manner ZERI I POPULLIT is only adding fuel to fire which--should it spread--can envelop not only Kosovo and Yugoslavia but also Albania because destabilization of Yugoslavia also implies destabilization of Albania itself, something that appears to be the exclusive interest of the forces that promote war. Addressing the communist aktiv of the Academy of Sciences and Arts of Kosovo, Fadilj Hodza pointed out that members of the League of Communists have a great responsibility for creating a climate, atmosphere and relations of complete national equality among the peoples and nationalities of Kosovo because the past events have created a painful atmosphere which must be overcome, primarily through engaging the Albanian nationality, in order to further strengthen the brotherhood and unity that was created in blood during the revolution and in work in building socialism.

A telegram was sent from the meeting to Yugoslavia's Presidency and the LCY Central Committee Presidium, expressing unanimous and energetic condemnation of nationalism, chauvinism and counterrevolutionary demonstrations in Pristina and in some other places in Kosovo. The telegram says that workers of this highest scientific institution of Kosovo will strive to ensure that science will serve the working man and strengthen the brotherhood and unity of all our peoples and nationalities.

Hodza, Nimani at Commune

AU182030 Pristina Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 18 Apr 81

[Text] Tonight Fadilj Hodza, member of the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Dzavid Nimani, president of the Kosovo Presidency; and Dusan Ristic, president of the Kosovo Assembly, visited the Pec commune. At the Pec Communal Committee of the League of Communists they discussed the current ideological-political issues and the security situation in that commune.

Bakali Press Conference

LD171954 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1539 GMT 17 Apr 81

[17 April press conference given in Pristina for foreign journalists by Mahmut Bakali, president of the Kosovo League of Communists Provincial Committee]

[Excerpts] Pristina, 17 Apr (TANJUG)--Mahmut Bakali, president of the Kosovo League of Communists Provincial Committee spoke in Pristina today at a press conference for foreign journalists on the present development of and further prospects for Kosovo in the SFRY, as well as about topical events and the political situation in the province. During 3 and 1/2 hours, Bakali also answered many questions put to him by foreign journalists which exclusively concerned the recent events in Kosovo.

At the beginning of his speech, Bakali recalled that the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo was established through the common national liberation struggle and socialist revolution of all peoples and nationalities of Yugoslavia, led by the communist party and Comrade Tito, through the struggle and revolution in which all peoples and nationalities of Kosovo and the Albanian nationality in Kosovo took part. He then said it has often been justly said that the past 36 years of socialist development in Kosovo in Socialist Yugoslavia represented a period in which steps were made and results achieved which had never been known in its history.

Each step in the development of self-management brought about a new step in the enrichment of national equality and in the strengthening of unity and cohesion between all peoples and nationalities of Yugoslavia, on lasting and democratic bases, without anyone's hegemony or domination. The policy of national equality, brotherhood and unity of all peoples and nationalities of Kosovo and of confidence in the Serbian people and all peoples and nationalities in Yugoslavia is founded in the common national liberation struggle and socialist revolution as its basic achievement and as the basic Tito's testament, Bakali emphasized.

He continued: Brotherhood and unity was, is and will always remain the only platform which can ensure real equality, confidence and unity between all peoples and nationalities of Yugoslavia, while, by its humane essence, it represents the only alternative to democratic life of all peoples in these complex multinational Balkans. This is why those, regardless of nationality, who try to introduce intranational hatred into this multinational community are, in advance, qualifying themselves as the most reactionary force not only in relation to another people but also in relation to their own people or nationality.

Not only does Albanian nationalism not understand this, it simply does not wish and it will never be able to understand. The overwhelming majority of the Albanian nationality in Kosovo and Yugoslavia is aware that from nationalist, irredentist and chauvinist positions it cannot secure any economic, social, democratic, human or national prosperity in Yugoslavia. The nationalists do not have this sense because their interests are reactionary in the class and national sense, and therefore directed not only against another nation but also against their own. For us, Bakali emphasized, the policy of national equality, brotherhood and unity will remain one of our basic tasks and a permanent commitment. Our struggle against every nationalist or other attempt to destroy brotherhood, unity and confidence between our peoples and nationalities was and will always be resolute and sharp.

Stressing that it is well-known that the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo is a community of equal Albanians, Serbs, Montenegrins, Turks, Muslims, ethnic groups and other nations and nationalities living in the province, Bakali emphasized that with our socialist revolution, with our system of socialist self-management, with the will of people expressed also with the adoption of the Constitution, all nationalistic speculations about to whom Kosovo belongs has fallen by the wayside. What is involved is the will, mood and democratic aspirations of all the nations and nationalities and ethnic groups which constitute the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo. In the future too, Bakali stressed, the Province of Kosovo will be a community of the truly equal and fraternal nations and nationalities, irrespective of the number of a nation or a nationality. Bakali also dealt with the continuous enrichment of the autonomy and the affirmation of the Province of Kosovo in our constitutional and political system, and he stressed that constitutional prerequisites had been created for all nations and nationalities of Kosovo being truly equal in the province, in the SR of Serbia and in Yugoslavia and--this Bakali emphasized in particular--for the Albanian nationality being truly equal with all nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia.

Speaking to foreign journalists, Mahmut Bakali went on to say that the involvement of the working people of Kosovo in carrying out the tasks for which working people and nations and nationalities of the province are truly interested are, in fact, in full swing. Enemy forces tried, through brutal demonstrations in Pristina and in some neighboring municipalities, to impose the implementation of their counterrevolutionary goals. In this context, attempt was made, as is known, to threaten, through Albanian nationalism and irredentism, our system of socialist self-management, our brotherhood and unity, the stability of our society and Yugoslavia's integrity. Kosovo alone was not the goal, Bakali stressed. The goal was to inflict damage on Yugoslavia, on its stability and on its prestige in the world. However, those who directly organized this and all who were behind this and who coordinated this action were mistaken always, not merely in Kosovo but in every part of Yugoslavia.

The president of the Kosovo League of Communists Provincial Committee reminded foreign journalists that they had the opportunity to acquaint themselves with the assessments of and attitudes to the past events that had been presented in detail at the press conference at which Stane Dolanc had spoken.

You know, Bakali said, that we tried with political means to prevent the enemy from organizing demonstrations. We did not succeed in this. Nevertheless, thanks to the political activity, and along with subsequent use of force, that is, the involvement of organs of self-protection on the basis of the constitutional powers and responsibility of the Province of Kosovo, we succeeded not only in liquidating these demonstrations, this unrest, but also in getting on the trail of all these enemy forces.

In order that we should not only fully thwart demonstrations but also liquidate everything which encouraged and organized enemy demonstrations, we introduced a form of a state of emergency in Pristina and in some other neighboring municipalities.

It was introduced in order that we might get to the enemy more quickly and not restrict the life and work of the working people and citizens. As can be seen, life is proceeding normally; production, too. It has not been interrupted, even during the most violent demonstrations. I would like to say, Bakali added, that in our assessment, in our efforts to wreck enemy forces, we also had the full support of all nations and nationalities of Kosovo, in particular the Albanian nationality. The support which all the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia, the leadership of the SR of Serbia and our federation extended to us helped and encouraged us a lot. I am convinced, Bakali stressed, that we will emerge from the actions which we are now waging more capable, more united, and that we will be even more decisive, more consistent on the path we built and charted together with Comrade Tito as our lasting orientation.

How was it possible for the past events in Pristina and in Kosovo to surprise both the League of Communists and other organizations, organs and services to such an extent? This was the first question directed at Mahmut Bakali.

I must say right away that we, as regards the enemy, are not surprised. But we are surprised with his vandalism and brutality. We have always stressed and are stressing now that our socialist revolution, that is, the revolution in development, has been confronted by various reactionary forces also within the framework of the Albanian nationality. These forces are, in the ultimate analysis, the continuation of the forces which have lost the historical perspective by having become the helpers or servants of the occupier, and later, of all other reactionary forces in the world which are against the real interests of the Albanian people as a whole and against Yugoslavia.

The roots of this reactionary activity in Kosovo do not lie, Bakali stressed, in our erroneous policy, nor have they, of course, come out of the blue. The sources and roots of this are those reactionary forces within the framework of the Albanian nationality which are still frantically surviving with the help of many world reactionary forces. Their aim is not merely to hinder the socialist development of the Albanian people but also to attack, through the Albanian nationality, the integrity, unity and socialist self-managing development and independence of Yugoslavia.

A number of foreign journalists were interested in the national and age structure of the demonstrators as well as in the number of injured and wounded.

Among the organizers and instigators of the demonstrations were, Bakali said, only members of the Albanian nationality. Of course, most of them were young people because as is known it was mostly students and secondary school pupils who took part in the demonstrations; thus, young people. In Pristina and in some other places in Kosovo 75 people were injured, 55 of them by firearms; 4 members of the security organs received severe injuries while 127 received light injuries. In the demonstrations, eight demonstrators and one militiaman of Albanian nationality lost their lives. These are the accurate details, Bakali said. Some minimal differences with respect to earlier statements about the number of dead are the result of information not yet compiled. Of course, from the very beginning, and today, we feel that immense misinformation and speculations are being concocted. In fact, those who organized and were behind these demonstrations are now continuing their enemy activity against Kosovo and Yugoslavia by speculating with the number of dead and similar issues, and this, Bakali stressed, we consider to be a component part of enemy activity, and we will, therefore, energetically fight against such attempts. Criminal proceedings have so far been instituted against 28 persons and the enquiry will show which of them are direct organizers, coordinators, ringleaders, or whatever.

Several participants in the press conference were particularly interested in the alleged involvement of the Yugoslav People's Army in, as they said, dispersing demonstrators.

As you know, Bakali replied, units of the Yugoslav People's Army acted in the past events in line with our laws and regulations of all-people's defense and social self-protection. The army only secured vital installations in towns and nowhere did a single soldier fire a shot nor was the army shot at. I must tell you, Bakali stressed, that the Yugoslav People's Army acts on a united basis because the question of defense and security in Yugoslavia is inseparable. But, I assure you, should an enemy in the form of an aggressor from outside try to threaten Yugoslavia or any part of it, we will use our entire system of all-people's defense and social self-protection, including the Yugoslav People's Army.

One of the most frequent questions was why were members of security organs from other republics and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina engaged in the recent events in Kosovo. Special emphasis in this connection was put on the "engagement of Serbia, that is, Belgrade."

Proceeding from the constitutional powers, Bakali said, our organs--apart from mobilizing the forces of their own militia and social self-protection--also called in for assistance units from all parts of the country which were, as regards their participation in numbers, less engaged than the militia units and organs of social self-protection of Kosovo. Therefore, Bakali added, the rumors about an apparent engagement of the "Serbian militia" are simply a lie and enemy disinformation with a clearly defined purpose. It was the Kosovo militia and local units of social self-protection which were engaged in calming down the disorders and they were helped by numerically small units from all republics and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina, Bakali repeated. He also emphasized the following:

Should a similar situation be repeated at any time or any place in Yugoslavia, which no one wants, the Kosovo militia would go to help because our defense and self-protection system is united.

Answering a question concerning the declaration of the state of emergency in the province, Bakali emphasized that it was declared only in the parts of the province where there were disorders, although the enemy tried to "cover" all Kosovo with its activity which, as is known, did not succeed. These measures, I am convinced, Bakali said, will be very quickly completely lifted, that is, the remaining measures which are still in effect will be ended. On Monday, for instance, work continues [nastavlja] in secondary schools and faculties. The production is normal. This, of course, does not mean that the hostile forces have been completely defeated and that they will not again try something. This is why there is full political and security mobilization in the municipalities in which the state of emergency was not declared.

Answering a question whether the true essence and character of the aims of the organizers were not grasped in the first demonstrations on 11 March, Bakali said that the political leaderships and the League of Communists at the university, in the municipality and the province at that time assessed that the demonstrators were well organized, that is, that somebody "jumped in," exploiting the temporary dissatisfaction of the students concerning food. For this reason, Bakali continued, after the first disturbances, we were engaged in strengthening vigilance and mobility at faculties, in the dormitory, restaurant and other environments. However, this was not enough--had it been, they would not have dared to try again. At the same time we also worked on the elimination of some social problems facing the students. These questions are in fact embodied in the program of measures which are being undertaken to preserve and improve the standard of living in these complex economic conditions.

I am convinced, Mahmut Bakali emphasized, that the demonstrations of 11 March and those later on were well organized and premeditated, so that they should start with social problems and then show their real face through hostile political slogans. The social slogans were only a decoy to attract people. However, Bakali said, personally I am surprised that these demagogic slogans attracted such number of young people. This is a lesson that we must work with youth more and better.

Bakali emphasized that from the very first moment an enormous number of Kosovo youths not only rejected but also denounced the enemy attempts.

Foreign journalists also wanted to know whether anybody will be called to account for that which happened in the province and in which way this would be done. Could some resignations too be expected?

This question, Bakali said, will be answered not only by the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists but also by our entire social practice, that is, by the results of the action which we are waging in all organizations and leaderships. Our basic goal at this moment is that we continue to train ourselves politically, that we continue to strengthen ourselves, and that we learn a lesson from it all and take apptopriate steps. Our task is not, as some kind of bourgeois party, to ask the question at this point in time--who is responsible? Our responsibility is reflected in the obligation to destroy the enemy, to settle the situation, to emerge from this stronger, more united and more capable. Our obligation is to strengthen trust between Albanians, Serbs, Montenegrins, Turks, Muslims and the trust between Kosovo's nations and nationalities and all nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia. All of us, both as a party and as individuals as well as organs, are responsible before our class and our people, and nobody will be able to get away from this responsibility. This means that our task now is to overcome, not as we are but with much more mobility and militancy, the situation in which we found ourselves and to prevent counterrevolutionary tendencies. We will see later what measures should be taken. The entire League of Communists of Kosovo, together with the Provincial Assembly, the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo and other organs of Kosovo, and this means the legal representatives of the people, will give the reply to the question of who could be guilty for what happened.

Several foreign journalists raised objection about there not always having been timely and sufficient information about events in Kosovo.

There is nothing easier than for somebody, Mahmut Bakali replied, who has nothing much else to do to immediately give his view on events and shortcomings, and omissions in connection with them. I think we would not contribute to the development of democratic relations in this country were we to snipe at one another about what was missing, what was not done, or what should have been done. The most important thing for us is to overcome the present situation in the most successful and speediest way possible. This is the most democratic, honorable and grateful business for all Yugoslavia, even if one or other of the cadres or citizens does not learn every minor detai. But I personally think, Bakali said, that there is room for criticism, that there has not always been enough information and not always given on time. We will learn from this. Let this also be attributed to our ability to cope in such a situation. We will correct this in nicer and happier circumstances. But do not draw the conclusions that the system of regular public democratic information in Yugoslavia has failed. There is no dispute that there have been weaknesses and that their real causes have to be investigated. However, what is on the agenda now is our action to eliminate everything which is hostile and reactionary, both in behavior as well as in consciousness. It is up to us now to open up the front of the struggle and not to carry on endless discussions on all other elements. In any case, the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists will bear all these questions in mind just as the LCY Central Committee will when in discussing these problems it will examine not only the entirety of social, economic and historical causes, but also the ability of subjective forces. This is not time for academic discussions, this is the time of struggle imposed on us by the enemy. This is a class struggle and a form of the class struggle.

I must say, Bakali went on, that an immense number of communists in Kosovo, in particular the young, who have grown up in peace, in stable, socialist, self-managing and independent Yugoslavia, have had no opportunity to test themselves in more severe forms of clashes of the class struggle, though self-management is one of the aspects of this struggle.

It has now been demonstrated fully that the young people, communists and noncommunists are experiencing these events as actions by the class enemy because they are directed against the fundamental gains of the revolution and against the real interests and positions, both of the working class and the Albanian nationality, as well as against other nations and nationalities with whom the Albanian nationality has inseparably linked its destiny.

One question was: It is said that communications between the leaderships and organs of authority in Kosovo and the federation did not function very well.

Answering the question, Mahmut Bakali said that communications between the municipalities and the province, between the leadership of the province and the Republic of Serbia and between the province and the organs of the federation functioned perfectly. We were in constant contact, Bakali said. We assessed the situation together, we assessed further possible developments and adopted measures. If there are some shortcomings in the so-called public information, one should not rush and conclude that this is because there was a "short circuit" in the information of corresponding organs. In fact, there was constant coordination during the adoption of assessments and determination of directions and actions, Bakali emphasized. This was done, of course, in keeping with the full responsibility and activity on the basis of constitutional powers of the provincial organs.

Asked to comment on the writing of the Albanian newspapers in connection with the Kosovo events, Bakali said that the Presidency of the province and the Presidium of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists held a joint session and expressed their view about this. It is our assessment, Bakali emphasized, that this was impermissible interference in the internal affairs of another country, that ZERI I POPULLIT took sides with the most reactionary forces of the Albanian nationality in Kosovo and thus not only gave them help but also expressed territorial pretensions toward our country, toward the country which is the community to which the Albanian nationality also belongs.

Our assessment of the writings by ZERI I POPULLIT is fully supported by all peoples and nationalities. I believe, Bakali said, that those who wrote that article will have to learn from this. We are convinced, Bakali continued, that the development and enrichment of good-neighborly relations and cooperation in all fields represent the joint interest of Albania and Yugoslavia. This also implies our further readiness that the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, within the framework of the Yugoslav-Albanian cooperation, becomes still more engaged in all forms of this cooperation, which we have also been developing in the past. This commitment only contributes to the creation of confidence and good-neighborliness between Albania and Yugoslavia and between the people of Albania and the peoples and nationalities of Yugoslavia. However, the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo and the Albanians in Kosovo will never allow anyone to manipulate them, to introduce chauvinist division in relation to the Serbian or any other people or nationality of Yugoslavia, that is, to use the Albanian nationality for pushing irrendentist, nationalist or other pretensions against the independent and nonaligned socialist self-managing Yugoslavia.

Asked to state whether the organizers and instigators of demonstrations were Cominformist-nationalist centers in West Europe and the United States and, if so, who they were, Mahmut Bakali emphasized that they concerned known reactionary anti-Yugoslav emigrant organizations ranging from the extreme right to the extreme left. All these groups, in relation to the Albanian natinality, identified themselves a long time ago as being reactionary, and therefore fled from Yugoslavia to find shelter for their hostile activity, Bakali said. Together with other most questionable reactionary emigre forces, such as the Ustashi, they organize joint demonstrations in the FRG, Belgium, Switzerland and Washington against Yugoslavia and the socialist self-managing Kosovo. I think, Bakali said, that further investigation will show that they are implicated in the recent events.

It is politically logical to assume that the reactionary forces in the world, which dislike the position and reputation of the independent and nonaligned Yugoslavia and the independent nonbloc position of Albania, will become engaged in extending help and in encouraging every aspect of struggle or disturbance in any part of Yugoslavia or the Balkans. Our further political work, Bakali said, will provide us with elements which will more precisely help locate those reactionary circles which were engaged in directing these anti-Yugoslav and anti-Balkan intrigues.

Foreign journalists were particularly interested in knowing whether members of the League of Communists had also taken part in the demonstrations. According to what we know so far, Bakali said, there were no communists among the demonstrators, either in Pristina or in any other places. This means that the participation of party members in demonstrations was not a characteristic. However, in the activity so far we have discovered 20 members of the League of Communists who joined the demonstrations. Of course, their party organizations immediately expelled them from the party on the basis of the LC statute. This refers mainly to members only just admitted to the league, to those who in the true sense of the word are not yet included in the ideological and party work in their organizations. I repeat, Bakali stressed, the participation of communists in demonstrations was not a characteristic of those events.

Will you submit your resignation, was one of the direct questions put to Mahmut Bakali. It would be real opportunist faintheartedness were someone in this situation, which calls for the involvement of all members of the League of Communists and of the entire people, to begin, from feelings of his own responsibility for the past events, in a petit-bourgeois way, to concern himself with the problem of staying or leaving his post, Bakali replied. In our party, even leaving a post means that before leaving we must leave things in such a way as to bring about a greater degree of unity. When we have done this we will, as communists, raise the issue of responsibility, on democratic foundations, by our own feelings and by the objective assessment of the true causes and conditions. This is the way resignations are being discussed in our party because, in the last analysis, be we functionaries or not, as communists, as citizens, we must always be in the service of the defense of unity, independence and stability of this country, Bakali stressed.

During the demonstrations, the slogan "Kosovo republic" was shouted. Representatives of foreign information media asked Mahmut Balaki to comment more broadly on this issue because in their view, it represents "a Kosovo sore point." You know, Bakali said, the way all our nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia, the nations and nationalities of Kosovo and the Albanian nationality had chosen to regulate, in a constitutional-legal manner, their relations in the federation. We are convinced that such solutions, by which the position of the province is autonomous to such a degree and by which the province is a constitutive element of the federation and is within the composition of the SR of Serbia, are the best and the most realistic, because they make possible the full affirmation of Kosovo's nations and nationalities, and in particular of the Albanian nationality, as being equal with all the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia. To raise the issue of setting up some kind of republic from Kosovo and which is obligatorily also accompanied by demands for the gathering of all Albanians within the framework of this so-called republic of Kosovo, irrespective of how innocent it might appear in the logical sense, represents enemy and reactionary activity motivated by the desire to begin the process of wrecking Yugoslavia internally. What in fact is wanted is already well known--let us Albanians rally together, then the Serbs, then the Croats, and so on, and this would mean the disintegration of Yugoslavia.

Having elaborated in broader terms the birth and development of the Yugoslav federation, Mahmut Bakali noted that the slogan "Kosovo republic" should be rejected because it is used by the enemy who aims at introducing unrest, disunity and the disintegration of Yugoslavia.

How will the past events in Kosovo influence the inflow of capital and resources both from Yugoslavia and from abroad, foreign reporters wanted to know as the talks continued.

Our decisiveness to energetically settle accounts with the destructive activity of enemy forces will not shake the trust of Yugoslav and foreign partners and will not affect their readiness for further development of business cooperation with Kosovo's economy. As regards our country, I am absolutely certain, Bakali stressed, that the program of the involvement of associated labor of Yugoslavia in Kosovo will be implemented in a way in which it had been agreed on, in a self-managing manner, before those events. Everything that has happened will not hinder the implementation of the policy agreed on in a self-managing manner, a policy which is in the interest of the entire community.

I do not see why those events should exert a negative influence on foreign resources and credits, Bakali continued, because we have not altered anything in our policy of internal development of our international position.

In defining, at journalists' requests, what he understood under the term of reactionary forces, Mahmut Bakali stressed that for Yugoslav communists the term of reactionary forces implied those forces and tendencies both in the country and outside it which are basically directed against the development of socialist self-managing relations, against the policy of national equality and trust, against brotherhood and unity among the nations and nationalities; forces which are aimed at destroying stability, unity, independence and the nonaligned position of Yugoslavia.

Agreeing with the comment that the League of Communists had always been up to its task, Bakali stressed that such an assessment had been given at the session of the Provincial Committee of the LC of Kosovo. But, Bakali stressed, the League of Communists had been strong enough, together with the entire system of self-management and social self-protection, to destroy and smash the enemy, noting that in intranational relations in the province following the demonstrations a certain cooling off had taken place, Bakali stressed that the League of Communists, since it is responsible for the security of every nation and nationality independently of its number, has made it a priority of its ideo-political activity the task not merely to restore this trust but also to strengthen further the unity between Albanians, Serbs, Montenegrins, Turks, Muslims and all nations and nationalities in Kosovo.

We are already achieving major results in our action, Bakali stressed. The struggle against enemy forces and Albanian nationalism and irredentism has been waged recently by all the nations and nationalities of Kosovo together. The communists of Kosovo, be they Albanians, Serbs, Montenegrins, Turks, Muslims or others have succeeded in mobilizing, within the framework of their own nation, all the forces for the struggle against not only Albanian but also every other nationalism, conscious of the fact that any nationalism is equally dangerous.

Asked whether there was a single demand made by demonstrators, nationalists and irredentists which could be discussed. Bakali replied in categorical terms. No, not a single one. All their demands had been not merely of a political but also of a hostile nature in relation to our system, to our Constitution and with respect to the gains of our revolution.

Thus, this is not a question of our being stubborn and avoiding seeing what they want, but of our clear and precise assessment that what is at stake here are not some social, material and similar issues. The essence lies in the counterrevolutionary nature of their demands, Mahmut Bakali, president of the Kosovo League of Communists Provincial Committee said among other things in his talk with approximately 50 foreign journalists today.

Vlasi Interview

AU182001 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 18 Apr 81

[Kosta Krajincanic interview with Azem Vlasi, member of the Presidium of the Kosovo Provincial SAWP Conference--date and place not given--recorded]

[Summary] [Question] How is the Socialist Alliance participating in the extensive social action that is now in progress in Kosovo and in the course of which people are widely condemning the hostile activities manifested in the recent demonstrations?

[Answer] "The activity of the Socialist Alliance in connection with the recent events has been very intensive and very widely organized and the activity still continues." It would be very difficult to carry out such organized work with the working people and citizens without the active role of the SAWP of Kosovo. More than 10,000 various meetings and informative discussions have been held thus far in this connection. "The communal and provincial aktivists have informed the working people very exhaustively and in detail on the real character and goals of the hostile activities in Pristina and some other parts of the province" as well as on the views expressed in that connection by the federal, republican and provincial leaderships. "The working people seek in details the explanations of certain aspects of the hostile activity in the province and very openly, specifically and sharply condemn such phenomena and wholeheartedly endorse the views and appraisals expressed and measures undertaken by our society and by us in the province to stop and prevent any further escalation of such hostile activity."

[Question] How was it possible that a majority of demonstrators were young people and that the young people accepted the ideas and slogans?

[Answer] "It is a sad fact but we have faced it and we must responsibly and thoroughly analyze the reasons why the enemy succeeded in his attempt to find support precisely among a number of young people and in misleading and leading precisely the young people in such a deliberate hostile action. I must say that in this respect we are responsible to some extent also." We will have to analyze all aspects of the past events and see where we made mistakes. The fact is that "the political work among a considerable number of young people has been insufficient. The teaching cadres are not always up to their tasks, especially in correct ideological-political guidance and education of the young people." The hostile forces have always sought their points of support precisely among those young people who are insufficiently informed of our reality, our relations and the character of our system. And then there is also "a certain number of young people who usually come from the families with pronounced social problems and a low standard of living." The enemy knows how to win them.

There are also other reasons. "Speaking about that number of students, for instance, let me say: Regardless of the extraordinary results achieved in improving the students' standard of living, the policy of credits and scholarships, the construction of student homes and so forth, many rather pronounced problems still exist in this respect." The students feel that and, "unfortunately, the enemy succeeded in a certain situation in deceiving precisely those students by raising demands primarily of a social character. That was evident in the 11 March demonstrations.

"Those instigators and organizers of demonstrations seemed to be in a hurry and to have no patience and as soon as they brought out a certain number of people that appeared sufficient to them, by waving those social slogans, they immediately raised the slogans that have nothing in common with any social problems." However, regardless of all that, it is our responsibility now to perceive "why we have allowed such broad scope for enemy influence precisely among a number of young people."

[Question] What is your opinion about the participation of a certain number of workers in the demonstrations?

[Answer] "The enemy wanted to establish certain points of support among workers also, knowing that we would be most effectively discredited if even a small number of workers became involved in that." It is interesting to see now in the work organizations in which a number of workers joined the demonstrators that "those workers are bad workers who have been known for a long time as individuals who have had a rather disruptive effect on relations in their communities. And then there was also a certain number of workers with low personal incomes, something that is unfortunately a part of our reality." The instigators of demonstrations appeared at the working collectives at the times of shift changes to be able to approach the largest possible number of workers. "They made extensive use of misinformation and intrigues and were telling workers that they should go to Pristina to save children whom the militia and the army were tramping down and massacring." They were stopping the workers' buses to create the impression of greater support among workers.

[Question] There were also instances in which some nonworkers dressed themselves as workers and wore hard hats.

[Answer] Yes, that also happened. But I must say that "in the work organizations and communities that the organizers of demonstrations chose as their main targets, it was precisely the workers themselves who did the most in preventing an escalation of that activity. In some places they chased away and physically threw out the organizers who toured the communities to force the workers out." To tell the truth, "in some situations, when it became necessary we intervened with militia, that is, the security organs intervened, but we did not, to put it this way, send militia to workers' communities. That would be ridiculous." It was the workers themselves who prevented the organizers from penetrating their communities and raising a larger number of workers. Thus, "the fact is that the workers themselves prevented the organizers from carrying out their ideas of organizing that diversion in their communities, also."

[Question] You have said that the 11 March demonstrations indicated that hostile activities were involved. How was the beginning of disorders viewed at that time?

[Answer] Speaking now from hindsight, "we must say that we were insufficiently vigilant and, I would say, even insufficiently responsible and failed to more seriously understand and analyze what happened on 11 March." The slogans of a social character were predominant in those demonstrations. But, as we tried to convince the students to disperse and then discuss the problems concerned, "we activists noticed that a loud group among them also rather discreetly proclaimed some other slogans and threats here and there that did not concern any social problems. Yet we wanted to believe that those hostile elements took advantage of the crowd and the opportunity" to raise their own slogans. "We did not believe that precisely those hostile elements were the organizers," because on the same evening there actually were service problems in the students' dining hall. "If we had made a more correct appraisal, if we had reached different conclusions at that time and if we had immediately organized and mobilized ourselves more effectively, we would probably have been less surprised by what happened on 26 March and on 1 and 2 April." I am not saying that we would have completely prevented the hostile diversion, which had probably been prepared by the enemy over a long period, but we would have perhaps considerably reduced its proportions if we had been more vigilant and more effectively mobilized and organized.

[Question] What is certainly essential now is to make certain necessary changes in the actions of the SAWP and all social forces organized within it.

[Answer] That is certainly true. We must all draw certain lessons from the misfortune.

We must clearly orient ourselves to more extensive and more effectively organized work with the masses. We must more quickly overcome especially the problems of a subjective character. In our cadre policy in the education system we must demand a more responsible attitude of the society toward selecting the teaching cadres and a better organization of work of the party and youth organizations in the educational institutions. We must ensure that young people will be better informed on our reality. "We will have to organize much more effectively the all-people's defense and self-protection system in the service of self-protection." In political life in general we will have to strive "to avoid those superficial appraisals to which we are inclined at times. You know that we make the appraisals rather lightly that the political situation is good, that relations are stable and so forth. But in the face of such generalized appraisals, we still have hundreds of problems in practice. And yet, because of such superficial appraisals made in forums, we live in the belief that everything is in order. We concern ourselves insufficiently with specific life and specific problems in order to be able to see what the workingman thinks about those problems, how he feels and to what extent he is ready to become involved in the struggle to solve the problems."

[Krajincanic] Thank you, Comrade Vlasi.

Kosovo Youth Group

LD171818 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1247 GMT 17 Apr 81

[Text] Pristina, 17 Apr (TANJUG)--The Socialist Youth Federation of Kosovo in the present complex conditions following the sudden enemy activity has the great responsibility to expose that activity in general and as it is manifested in the ideopolitical differentiation in the federation's own ranks in particular. The youth of Kosovo must confirm its strength and boldness in opposition to the enemy through concrete actions along the course and the program of the LCY and Comrade Tito's messages. The activity which is taking place these days in youth affairs and the support which the majority of the young people give to the efforts to overcome the present situation in the province confirm the strength and vitality of most of the Kosovo young people in continuing with even greater persistence to overcome the difficulties which have arisen and to eliminate all possible manifestations of enemy tendencies.

These assessments were voiced at today's expanded session of the Presidium of the Provincial Conference of the Socialist Youth Federation of Kosovo in which Mihailo Zvicer, Mehmet Malici, Azem Vlasi, Rahman Dedaj, Bozo Jovanovic and others took part.

In submitting the introductory report on the immediate tasks of the young people in the present political juncture, Sanije Hiseni, president of the Presidium of the Provincial Conference of the Socialist Youth Federation of Kosovo, said that the great majority of the young people in this province are extending unreserved support to actively involving themselves in the implementation of the conclusions of the 16th Session of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo.

She stressed that most of the young generation in Kosovo are very conscious of socialist development in the self-managing and brotherly community of the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia. Such development is, it goes without saying, also accompanied by some problems. We have always acknowledged the objective difficulties, the dialectical contradictions and the subjective weaknesses and we are continually involved in the process of resolving them. These problems as well as individual weaknesses in day-to-day work and in the ideological training of the young were used by the enemy in a perfidious way for the manifestation of its nationalistic and irredentist goals, Sanije Hiseni added, and went on:

The youth of Kosovo are deeply convinced that the strength of our system lies in the principles of self-managing socialism and that the greatest fruit of our socialist revolution is brotherhood and unity. All of us are responsible for the preservation and nurturing of these gains, and nobody has the right to undermine in any way whatsoever these most precious achievements. Therefore, our basic future activity will be the uncompromising struggle against any form of nationalism.

We, the young, must be energetic in eliminating any bit of nationalistic encumbrance on the young people's consciousness. We must work even harder to fully and decisively expose the nature and essence of enemy activity and of its exponents, and we must not deceive ourselves that by merely condemning the demonstrations and their organizers shall we be able to close the business and fully defeat the enemy, Sanije Hiseni said.

The discussion, in which many young activists participated, pointed critically and self-critically at the weaknesses in the work of basic youth organizations and at the insufficient vigilance in following the work of every member of the organization. Since the enemy succeeded in infiltrating the secondary schools and student youth, the need was stressed for greater ideopolitical and educational work with that section of the young generation. It was also said that the work of the organization of the Socialist Youth Federation and its ability to formulate in a timely manner the demands of the young generation must be examined comprehensively and realistically. In this context was stressed the need to overcome the forum-like method of work and the need to deepen the knowledge among the young that their involvement in all sociopolitical organizations, self-managing organs and the delegate system is the only way in which they can express their interests and problems. The youth organization's particular responsibility is to raise the level of Marxist education and to further develop the socialist self-managing spirit on the foundations of the LCY program and Comrade Tito's messages and work.

On the basis of today's debate on and examination of the situation, the Presidium of the Provincial Conference of the Socialist Youth Federation of Kosovo adopted its own conclusions and the work program of the youth organizations.

JOURNALISTS FEDERATION VIEWS EVENTS IN KOSOVO

LD181316 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1149 GMT 18 Apr 81

[Text] Belgrade, 18 Apr (TANJUG)--The Presidium of the Yugoslav Journalists Federation held a meeting under the chairmanship of Saban Hiseni to discuss foreign information-propaganda activity directed toward Yugoslavia and the need for better equipment for our editorial boards to answer the propaganda pressure from certain countries by presenting the truth about our country. The Presidium also discussed the latest attacks from neighboring Albania on the recent demonstrations in Kosovo.

The Presidium concluded that the article in the Tirana paper ZERI I POPULLIT is full of disinformation and malicious interpretation of the events in Kosovo and that it shows a lack of realism and objectivity in its assessment of the situation and events in Kosovo as well as a nihilist attitude toward everything that has been achieved in the self-managing socialist construction in this province. The article in ZERI I POPULLIT fully negates the real constitutional position of Kosovo, especially the position of people of Albanian nationality in this province and in the SFRY in general.

Serving the narrow pragmatic interests of certain circles in Albania, and certainly not in the true interests of the Albanian people, the organ of the AWP Central Committee--shrinking from the basic function of objective information--identifies the organizers of demonstrations with the Albanian people in Kosovo and presents to its public a false picture of democratic, political and human rights which the Albanians have in Yugoslavia.

This is not journalism and even less objective information.

Supporting the positions of the League of Communists of Kosovo, the League of Communists of Serbia and the LCY, the Presidium of the Yugoslav Journalists Federation emphasized that at this moment the journalists and newspaper collectives have an important and responsible role to play to contribute through objective information and mutual circulation of information to a better mutual understanding between the members of the peoples and nationalities of our country and to the strengthening of mutual confidence.

FURTHER MEDIA ANALYSIS OF RECENT KOSOVO UNREST

BORBA Sees 'Historical Test'

AU171450 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 12 Apr 81 p 1

[Krste Beijelic commentary: "Directly: Challenges and Lessons"]

[Text] Yugoslavia has not been spared either the big or the small games in the world. On the contrary, it has been always a target and, being proudly independent, it has always been a thorn in the side of various reactionary circles that wish to tailor the relations between states and peoples according to their own design.

Yugoslavia's example is contagious and challenging in multiple ways: by its self-management, its consistently solved national question, its independence and principled nonaligned policy and, together with all that, its firm stand in the geopolitically and strategically important Balkan area. Certainly all that greatly troubles various people who are inclined to making combinations and who would prefer another and different Yugoslavia, a multilated and reoriented Yugoslavia that, in any event, would be less independent and less stable.

That is the "important" message addressed to us by the period and the world in which we live, the message toward which we must determine our stand in the same way as we have done it, under Tito's leadership, during all these years of our free growth and development.

And there are also other messages and other challenges that we are encountering, not only in these last few weeks and today. What is involved here are the "messages" from the old arsenal of the domestic hostile groups, big and small. These are old records that from time to time are pulled from the dusty shelves of defeated history. They are the records of old melodies, that is, the nationalist, neo-Cominformist, liberalist and dogmatist melodies or, briefly, hostile melodies.

Unfortunately, the world "enemy" has been frequently heard recently. This time the enemy announced himself under the banner of Albanian nationalism and irredentism, the banner that was carried by the militant and bloodthirsty group of renegades of the Albanian people who live in Kosovo and who, together and in equality with the Serbs, Montenegrins, Muslims, Turks and other peoples and nationalities, continue to build a life that is increasingly worthy of man and a man who is increasingly worthy of life.

Playing primarily with the fate of its own people, whom it would like to turn into small change for the settling of accounts in behind-the-scenes games and trying the use the young people, children, secondary and higher school students as a shield and a screen, this group, unparalleled in its brutality, ultimately aimed at pushing Yugoslavia to the brink of a historical disaster.

The greatest majority of the Kosovo Albanian people and the Kosovo communists understood that threat. They were not left alone in these days of trial. Yugoslavia stood together with them and behind them. It stood resolute, united and uncompromising.

That is a message also: It is a true message of the organized society which interposed itself as a rampart against the hostile provocations and actions and that immediately recognized the enemy's slogans and aims and adopted a resolute stand against them, not hesitating for a single moment to take the necessary constitutional and legal measures of self-protection. We are certain that the enemy has well understood that message....

The events in Kosovo are our great and, we would say, historical test. Yugoslavia has passed and still continues to pass that test by conducting in these days an intensive political action not only to calm the situation but also and even more to eliminate many negative consequences of the crisis development that has been imposed on it. Let us mention only some of these consequences: A certain cooling in the intranational relations in Kosovo, that is, a shaken mutual trust, and a possible unfurling of the flags of other nationalism and advertising by the dogmatists who think that their 5 minutes for all kinds of "pressures" have come.

Just as we have always done in the past, we must reflect on that and speak about it courageously, openly and self-critically and we must do so everywhere. We must see where those vacuums are in the work of the organized social forces and the society as a whole which the enemy has tried or will try to "fill" with its demagogic and counterrevolutionary slogans and its destructive actions.

Being content with what we have achieved, have we become somewhat relaxed, succumbed to a comfortable life and imprudently and, naturally, unjustifably slackened the reins of the revolutionary action that does not tolerate or allow any respite, aimless movement, complacency, conformism or opportunism and to which the psychology of "we will manage easily" is alien?

The fact is that the sociopolitical actions and activities are at times rather narrow. The work in specific living communities, among the people and with the people is somewhat lightly "changed into and moved to" reports and forums whence we then also appraise the political situation and at times only plan actions. But in fact we are thereby moving further away from the real life and the real problems and real efforts and aspirations of the workingman.

Although our bonds are increasingly diverse and strong, we have failed to do everything to become mutually better acquainted and to be mutually more fully informed about our difficulties, results and strivings. It would be difficult to say that all working people in Yugoslavia know well what objective troubles the Kosovo people have or even that all inhabitants of Kosovo have been fully informed about the real assistance that has been extended and still is extended to them by our peoples and nationalities to enable them to overcome the lag in their development.

These and other similar shortcomings are a serious reminder and warning. They demand primarily a change in the action rhythm and behavior of communists but also of all other organized socialist forces and the entire society, because the certainty of our future steps depends on that.

The cornerstones of this society's progress also depend on that; and these cornerstones are the further development of self-management and an even more persistent democratization of social relations. That and that alone can be the road that strengthens our stability, our brotherhood and unity as the only framework within which the intranational relations in Kosovo and beyond can develop on the basis of trust and awareness of the importance of togetherness for the fate of the people. This road alone can move the wheel of history forward, lead the society to the expanse of real freedom and equality and strengthen our independence.

The present intensive sociopolitical action not only in Kosovo but also in all other parts of Yugoslavia is based on this knowledge and this course.

And that is only a confirmation of the rich experience of this society which has emerged from every trouble even stronger and more united and which has responded to every challenge with the only possible answer, that is, with an even more consistent struggle for socialist self-management and self-managing solutions for difficulties and for a democratic road of development and with an even more strongly accented struggle to further strengthen the brotherhood and unity and Yugoslavia's independent and nonaligned position in international relations.

Teslic on 'Foreign Interests'

AU192043 Begrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 12 Apr 81 p 4

[Vlado Teslic commentary: "The Week in the World: More Than the Balkans"]

[Text] At this time of bloc intensification of tension, an increasingly greater number of countries are being exposed to various forms of undermining, psychological pressure, attempts at destabilization and even threats of overt military intervention. As a rule, the aim is to impose bloc umbrellas over the nonaligned and independent countries.

In all this, economic and other difficulties of the individual countries, particularly the developing countries which feel the greatest burden of the world economic crisis and the injustice of the economic system, are being used to great extent.

Hence, there is an increasingly greater number of fabrications of theories and justifications by some special interests for ideological and other reasons: about "the class nature" of international relations, about "internationalism" and about "the free world," about a special role of the countries of "the socialist community," about the vital interests of the security of the superpowers, about "special relations," about "strategic consensus" and so forth. All this always boils down to the doctrines and practice of limited sovereignty, to making other peoples and countries "happy," to the export of models of social systems, to the policy of spheres of interest, to imposing military bases and to exploiting somebody else's resources.

Our Country Is Also a Target

Yugoslavia is not and cannot be on the sideline to everything that is happening in the international arena, not only because of its geographic position but also because of its nonalignment and independence; because of its socialist self-management, federalism, equitable peoples and nationalities, and other specific features of its internal system; because of its democratic nature and progressiveness, all of which together make us a significant international factor of peace and progress not only between the East and West, but also between the north and south, in Europe, in the Mediterranean, in the Balkans, in the United Nations, and everywhere where the struggle for peace, independence and equality, for new relations, against every domination, interference and intervention is being waged. For this reason we are exposed to a specific kind of "revanchism," as the Paris paper LE MONDE notes in its commentary on the developments in Kosovo.

The world on the whole understands and appreciates our international position and role. This has recently been manifested through reactions to the developments in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo. Many commentaries of public media point to the concern and interest in protecting Yugoslavia's national and territorial integrity, and all media refer with a great deal of understanding to all our measures, political and others, aimed at a rapid normalization of the situation.

In certain media, however, the tendency has appeared of playing down the outside interference with counterrevolutionary and anti-Yugoslav attacks, and magnifying our economic difficulties.

In the present international situation, who would have an interest in firing a new spark of unrest in the Balkans? Munich SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG asks naively, while closing its eyes to not so naive demonstrations of anti-Yugoslav policy (and certain plotting circles in its country).

Is it not precisely the international situation and the bloc intensification of tension which encouraged the centers of political subversion to provoke unrest in the Balkans and elsewhere throughout the world in the interest of one or another bloc, something to which precisely independent, strong and nonaligned Yugoslavia stands in the way? The aim of many who want to lead Yugoslavia into one or another camp is to "soften" and weaken it. If this cannot be done by pressure, then one resorts to using the hostile forces within the country, nationalists, class enemies of all hues and the enemies of self-management to undermine and destroy Yugoslavia. It is well known what follows then.

Barrier to All Pressures

What is involved is not solely the Balkans, because with its principled policy and its overall activity in the international arena, and particularly with its role in the Nonaligned Movement, independent and nonaligned Yugoslavia represents one of the strongest barriers to all kinds of policy based on the position of force, hegemonism and interference in internal affairs.

Within this context, the commentary carried by the Albanian Government newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT is astonishing. It is impossible to place the counterrevolution in Yugoslavia under one's protection, irrespective of who the protagonist of counterrevolution may be, without simultaneously jeopardizing the internal security and achievements of the revolution at home. Only such a Yugoslavia--born in the revolution, independent, nonaligned, self-managing, a community of peoples and nationalities enjoying equal rights in a united federation--can defend peace and equitable cooperation in the Balkans and further afield. We broke away from our monarchy, as well as from the great Albanian monarchy and, one can ssume, also from the interference and bargaining of the great powers in these areas.

ZERI I POPULLIT had the opportunity, just like all others, to convince itself of the enormous progress of the Albanian nationality in Yugoslavia, and to acquaint itself with the difficulties and problems, which were not created by this country, because we do not hide anything and we are proud of the political and national freedoms and the self-managing system which, together with other proples in Yugoslavia, the Albanian nationality is also developing and perfecting.

Naturally, the developments in Kosovo do not in the least change our permanent orientation to good-neighborly relations with all countries on the principles of full respect of integrity, independence, equality and noninterference. These are also the permanent vital interests of the peoples of Yugoslavia and Albania who, with a consistent respect for these principles, make up an important link of peace and stability in the Balkans and further afield in the Mediterranean, where the bloc oppositions are so sharply expressed.

Kurtesi Commentary

AU171800 Belgrade TANJUG in Russian 1210 GMT 17 Apr 81

["NIN on the Events in Kosovo"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, 17 Apr (TANJUG)--The judgment has already been passed on the events that took place in Kosovo toward the end of March and at the beginning of April this year: They were a counterrevolutionary act: That is the reason the elucidation of the enemy's position represents an increasingly important step in the struggle against that enemy.

In this connection special attention must be devoted to the platform on which the enemy acted and to the slogans which the enemy proclaimed, Ramiz Kurtesi writes in today's issue of the weekly NIN.

It is a fact that the organizers of the demonstrations were few in numbers. But a large number of people took part in the disturbances. Thus the most important question is: How did the organizers of the demonstrations succeed with their slogans in deluding such a number of people, including primarily young people born in the postwar period?

It is possible to answer that question by analyzing one of the slogans which the demonstrators used with a frequency that suggested that it represented their entire program. The slogan is the following: "We Are Skenderbej's Children and Enver Hoxha's Troops."

If the entire action of demonstrators took place under the banner of nationalism, then, in view of the aforementioned slogan, the question arises: What kind of nationalism was it? Let us for a minute return to the history of the Albanian people. During the entire period since the time the Ilyrians were enslaved by the Romans until the beginning of World War II, the Albanian people passed through the same Calvary as, without exception, all other peoples in this area of the Balkans--the Calvary of enslavement, deprivation of their rights and poor national, cultural and economic development. The changes of conquerors were the only changes that occurred during the 2,000-year period of their struggle for existence.

It is not a hollow phrase to say that the Albanian people, just like all Yugoslav peoples, were for the first time accorded the opportunity of national liberation during the revolution, Ramiz Kurtesi emphasizes. The platform of the Yugoslav Communist Party, which united all our peoples in the struggle for social and national liberation, was based on mutually closely related class and national dimensions. It should be scarcely necessary today to continue to convince anyone that national freedom is inconceivable without a complete emancipation of the people and without a struggle for new social relations, liquidating the exploitation of men, regardless of who the exploiters may be: feudalism, capitalism or a totalitarian state bureaucracy.

During the past 36 years of construction the Albanian people in our country have prospered under the conditions of complete emancipation: Illiteracy has yielded to academies and universities and progress has been made in relation to which the statement about "the leap through centuries" assumes a literal and not just an applied meaning. The Albanian people in Yugoslavia have achieved a particularly dynamic development in the past decade, during which the province's culture and economy have advanced to unprecedented heights. No statistics are needed to prove that. The bare eye is quite sufficient. And all that is well known to everyone and especially the Albanians.

It is precisely this fact that makes the current situation, in which a certain number of people have sided with the enemy, absurd or, in the final resort, difficult to explain, especially at first glance.

It was precisely during the period of the most intensive development of Kosovo and the Albanian people and their national life that insufficient attention was devoted to the class character of the national issue. A result of that was a romantic-bourgeois approach to their own history. That was what stifled a critical and Marxist approach in appraising events and problems and that opened the front to nationalist manipulations using authentic national feelings and the real interests of the people. To achieve its goals, nationalism harnesses to its cart certain Albanians from all periods of history. Reviving the ghosts of history, it covers them with new clothes and invests them with the status of political arbiters of current reality, regardless of the period in which they lived and regardless of the goals for which they fought. No discretion has been used. They are all drawn into the game-Skenderbej, a truly great historical figure of the Albanian people and--what an irony--Shaban Poluja, the sold-out stooge of the fascists.

And what is hidden in the second part of the slogan? Who, in a community that is based on the socialism of self-management and is rapidly moving along the road of progress, can see a model in the last fossilized Stalinist model that has been surpassed everywhere? What is behind all that? Is it a lack of information on the real nature of Enver Hoxha's regime? Are there deficiencies in the Marxist education of a section of the younger generation? Has the active struggle against deviations, which are always present in such a poorly developed environment as that of Kosovo, been insufficient?

There is probably something of everything in that.

Thus the enemy was able to produce a slogan that is a synthesis of the romantic nationalism of the early Middle Ages and the radical statism that is alien to the contemporary young man, Ramiz Kurtesi continues. The enemy realized that many would not perceive the fact that nationalism and statism are the enemies of the people and the workers class, that is, in this case the Albanian people and workers class, and that their platform has no place for national emancipation and self-assertion.

Therefore, at a time when great damage has been caused to the Albanian people and when the trust of other peoples toward the Albanian people has been undermined, especially in communities that refuse or are unable to view the events in Kosovo within a general legitimate context of nationalist euphoria, this crude awakening after a slumber and carelessness as regards the essential goals of the entire development of our society demands that we again turn to the sources of our revolution to protect, develop and enrich them, Ramiz Kurtesi concludes his article in NIN.

NIN on 'Organizing Force'

LD171850 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1600 GMT 17 Apr 81

[Text] Belgrade, 17 Apr (TANJUG)--The Yugoslav Province of Kosovo is recovering from a shock caused by the recent deplorable events and slowly surmounting the difficulties resulting from a state of emergency which is still in force but in a considerably milder form, the Belgrade weekly NIN assesses today.

Tension is slackening daily while the recent hostile actions and demonstrations are meeting with sharp condemnation on the part of the whole Yugoslav community, especially the Albanians in Kosovo.

All kinds of precautionary measures are being taken in order to prevent a recurrence of similar events. Great efforts are being made to stop the rumours deliberately launched by some and often aimed at exaggerating the picture of the events, NIN writes.

There is much political work to be done. The first stage, conditionally described by NIN as "the unmasking of the hostile slogans", has been successfully rounded off but the more difficult task of "differentiations" still lies ahead. It remains to be established who did what during the dramatic events.

The communists are requested to be both uncompromising and tactful. Nobody's role should be exaggerated, but nobody found responsible should be forgiven.

In NIN's view, it is necessary to establish who were the organizers, instigators or supporters, who were rash participants and who were forced to go into the streets. The opinion, repeated so often that it has become a conclusion, that there should be no room in the League of Communists for anv active participants in the demonstrations, was also voiced at the recent municipality conference in Pristina of the League of Communists of Kosovo, NIN writes.

In NIN'S view, another difficult task will be to answer the question why the events took place at all. Was room left to the enemy through either oversight or miscalculation, or did he win this room himself or was it due to the weakness of some self-management institutions?

NIN reports that a working group of the League of Communists of Kosovo Provincial Committee is preparing an analysis of the causes and consequences of the past events, stressing that similar analyses will also be made at other levels.

NIN holds the opinion that there was an organizing force behind the demonstrations.

The weekly arrives at this conclusion by analysing a number of details. "The demonstrators moved as though someone was directing them by walkie-talkie. At some places food was being distributed. When tear-gas was used, the demonstrators were supplied with damp sheets", NIN writes.

Referring to the instances when the demonstrators cowardly drove children before them as protection, NIN writes that the nationalists discredited themselves the most on these occasions by abandoning the Albanian custom of respect for children.

Member of the Kosovo League of Communists leadership, Agim Zatrici, told NIN that there will be no compromise merely for the sake of peace and quiet.

Noting that the people of Kosovo have come out in support of political action, Zatrici disclosed some data on recent economic activity in the province. "There is no work organization in Kosovo in which production has fallen behind schedule. Production has increased in almost all between 10 and 50 per cent", Zatrici said.

NIN on Media Coverage

LD171846 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1640 GMT 17 Apr 81

[Text] Belgrade, 17 Apr (TANJUG)--The weekly "NIN" of Belgrade writes today that Yugoslavia's self-management socialist democracy, social self-protection and total national defence can best act when all citizens have timely, objective and exhaustive political information on everything that is going on in society.

This view was set forth in an article headlined, "Why Were We Uninformed?" which was written for "NIN" by Professor Nenad Kecmanovic. The article strikes a critical note in analyzing the way in which the Yugoslav public was informed about the recent hostile demonstrations and disorders in the Province of Kosovo.

"In the public information media, we did not get what we had and wanted to know" about those events, points out Professor Kecmanovic.

This Sarajevo University Professor writes that the Yugoslav public was presented with political assessment of the situation in Kosovo prior to any detailed information about the events which took place there. He is critical especially of television, from which the spectators for several days were receiving "only sound, not the picture" of the events.

The author asks: "Does the view that the Yugoslav public should not be disturbed by reports on initial smaller incidents in the province probably include a sort of regional sensitiveness from which, unfortunately, none of our environments is immune?" Data and facts may have an ambiguous, disorienting effect. He underlines, however, that "it is widely known that assessments void of specific indications on what they relate to sound abstract and inconvincing."

In "NIN"'s view, "what prompts to reading between lines, exaggeration, arbitrary assumptions, constructions and half-truths" is the absence of full and timely information. "And from that there is only one step to alarming fabrications which cause unrest and panic."

The paper asks: "Could it be that such a behaviour by information media, and not by them alone, is probably underlined by a typically bureaucratic thesis according to which our citizens should permanently be protected from all kinds of political, economic and cultural problems?"

The manner in which the unrestc and hostile demonstratons in Kosovo had been covered during the first few days was criticized lately in several places in Yugoslavia at meetings convened by official bodies. The right to genuine, full and timely information was upheld and described as inseparable from the right to self-management.

Kuretic Commentary

LD171656 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 17 Apr 81

[Zlatko Kuretic commentary]

[Text] Specific aims can vary, depending on factors and circumstances, but when they involve our country then experience shows that aims by attackers are the same as they have been for many years--the abolition or at least the slowing down of the development of self-managing socialism, the prevention or reduction of our country's role in the movement for nonalignment and the attainment of certain territorial or military-political positions at the expense of our country. Although the slogans and character of the recent hostile demonstrations in Kosovo undoubtedly show that all three aims are involved, it seems that the organizers, agitators and executors are especially interested in eroding the territorial integrity of Yugoslavia.

The methods of specialized war have been well studied and tested several times in practice in various parts of the world. The purpose is to create an atmosphere of insecurity in which citizens lose their orientation in their daily work and life. Such specialized treatment, so to speak, is then followed by the action for which these methods of specialized war have been first applied--the threat of the use of force or open use of force, so that the scene is set for concessions to be made. This is the usual scenario of the practice which has been applied many times on the world stage and which sometimes helped to achieve certain political aims.

In this sense, we can say that certain methods of specialized war have recently been tested in Kosovo. The escalation of hostile activity followed the specialized war logic: to test by means of an apparently unimportant incident the vigilance and preparedness of a certain environment for resistance, and, should the resistance be weak and timely reaction lacking, to continue the action. In this case, everything was used that could be used from the arsenal of specialized war, from spreading rumors to terrorism. How long it takes from the start of spreading lies and rumors to terrorist action depends, above all, on the self-protective behavior of the attacked society. In our country there exists an efficacious system of all-people's defense and social self-protection. It has been established in the basic organization of associated labor and in the socio-political community and socio-political organizations. In this connection, it must be said that the concept and system of all-people's defense and social self-protection has successfully repelled various encroachments on our country and its socio-political system. Yet what happened in Kosovo did in fact happen. Did social self-protection fail?

According to the first analyses of the Kosovo events, the subjects of social self-protection, citizens and working people, socio-political communities and organizations were taken by surprise. Speaking about the events in Kosovo, Mahmut Bakali said, among other things: We must self-critically study the question of the development and ability of the system of all people's defense and social self-protection in every enviornment. As far as the system of all-people's defense and social self-protection is concerned, our commitments are clear. As far as norms are concerned, it is certain that almost nothing else can be done, but as far as work is concerned there is still plenty of room for improvement. As the Kosovo events confirmed, this above all concerns social self-protection.

KOMUNIST ON ALBANIAN PAPER'S ANTI-SFRY ARTICLE

LD171952 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1346 GMT 17 Apr 81

[Text] Belgrade, 17 Apr (TANJUG)--KOMUNIST, the organ of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, writes today that behind the recent anti-Yugoslav article in Albanian ZERI I POPULLIT are those Albanian circles "whom the upward line of Yugoslav-Albanian relations does not suit."

According to KOMUNIST, these are circles which even 40 years after the unsuccessful "fascist partition of Yugoslavia" have not renounced the idea of the creation of greater Albania.

KOMUNIST rejects the article in ZERI I POPULLIT as extremely arbitrary, for it neglects the extraordinary economic, social and cultural transformation of the Yugoslav Autonomous Province of Kosovo.

KOMUNIST states that the ZERI I POPULLIT article represents direct interference in the internal affairs of a sovereign country.

It goes on to underline that Yugoslavia has always expressed readiness for extensive cooperation with Albania, adding that the article in ZERI I POPULLIT came as an even greater blow to the people of Yugoslavia as they had begun to grow accustomed to new tones in talks with Albanian neighbours.

ZERI I POPULLIT is endeavouring to bring about regression in these relations and "we are convinced that this is not in the interest of either the Albanian or the Yugoslav peoples," concludes KOMUNIST.

MACEDONIAN SAWP OFFICIAL ON RELATIONS WITH ALBANIA

LD182000 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1309 GMT 18 Apr 81

[Excerpts] Tetovo, 18 Apr (TANJUG)--At the foot of Mt Sar in the village of Pirck near Tetovo a foundation stone was laid today for a new plant of the Teteks textile combine from Tetovo, which will start production of ready-made clothes and knitted fabrics at the end of the year. Over 120 million dinars will be spent for the construction of this new industrial installation in western Macedonia, which will employ over 400 workers, mainly women from the area of Tetovo municipality.

In addition to inhabitants of the municipality of Tetovo and Gostivar, the celebration held on that occasion was also attended by Blagoj Popuv, president of the executive council of Macedonia, and Gjorgi Uzunovski, president of the Macedonian trade union federation.

A mass meeting of working people from this region was addressed by Azem Zulficari, president of the Republican Conference of the Macedonian SAWP.

Our working class, working people and citizens, nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia have for over three and a half decades been building their homeland in peace and togetherness, a homeland free from all forms of economic exploitation and political domination, Zulficari stressed. National equality, brotherhood and unity are the cornerstone of our present and of the future of each nation and nationality separately and of all of them together. The Socialist Republic of Macedonia, the state of the Macedonian people and the Albanian and Turkish nationalisties, has achieved significant results in material and social development in the past period within the framework of the SFRY. It has achieved a comprehensive transformation, which has ensured that every worker and citizen has lived a life worth living. The volume of industrial production in the past three and a half decades has gone up 30 times and the social product by 14 times.

As part of the policy of equality of the nations and nationalities, Zulficari went on, members of both the Albanian and Turkish nationalities in the Socialist Republic of Macedonia have created a large working class and highly educated experts who occupy responsible positions in organizations of associated labor, self-management organs and communities--in sociopolitical communities from municipalities up to the federation. New cultural values are being achieved through numerous cultural and educational institutions using Albanian and Turkish languages, such as newspapers, radio and television programs, magazines for children and adults, through publishing activity, the department for Albanian language and literature at the faculty of arts and letters, the pedagogical academy in Skopje, the theatre of nationalities and cultural and artistic societies.

Speaking about the topical political situation in the country, the president of the Republican Conference of the Macedonian SAWP said that "our working people and citizens and working class lead by the LCY, will continue, as they have done to date, to know the way to guard and develop brotherhood and unity and equality which we have been already building for four decades and will not allow this heritage to be destroyed by hostile and counterrevolutionary forces of any kind."

Having drawn attention to strong condemnations of the hostile attacks in Kosovo which have come from all parts of Yugoslavia, Zulficari stressed that "we who are here today voice our indignation and condemnation of the protagonists of hostile activities in Kosovo and our united and uncomprising stand in the struggle against all anti-socialist and anti-self-management trends and phenomena which hinder the development of our Yugoslav socialist community and its togetherness.

Struggling against nationalist phenomena in the ranks of one's own nationality and struggling together against all kinds of nationalism, we are in fact struggling for truly equal relations among working people as our lasting interest, stressed Zulficari.

Our country has always seen the development of relations with our neighbors as a significant contribution to peace and international cooperation. Yugoslavia also treats her relations with Albania in this light, believing Yugoslav-Albanian cooperation to be in the lasting interest of both countries. Guided by our basic principle of noninterference in the internal affairs of others, we are undertaking maximum efforts for the development of mutually beneficial cooperation with the Socialist People's Republic of Albania also. Hence our tolerant attitude towards the not too infrequent ideological attacks on our policy, which have come from some circles in Albania.

However, Zulficari warned, the writing of ZERI I POPULLIT and BASHKIMI in connection with events in Kosovo in their essence identify themselves with the nationalist and irredentist forces which have organized the hostile demonstrations and with reactionary forces in the world which are against the integrity of socialist self-management Yugoslavia. A article in ZERI I POPULLIT represents a clear political platform for Albania's territorial pretensions toward Yugoslavia, said the president of the Republican Conference of the Macedonian SAWP.

The attacks by the Albanian newspapers serve as a reminder of the darkest anti-Yugoslav campaign waged by the most reactionary forces against Yugoslavia, he went on. These forces dislike our country's independence and nonaligned socialist self-management development and the high reputation it enjoys in the world. ZERI I POPULLIT tries to make comparisons between conditions in which the Albanian nationality lives in Yugoslavia today and the standard of living it enjoys today compared to the other nations and nationalities in our country. However, the paper fails to draw attention to historic conditions under which the nations and nationalities in this region lived in the past and what was at our disposal when we started our construction after the war. The papers omit mention of the vast results which have been achieved and efforts undertaken by the Yugoslav nations and nationalities for a faster development of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo and other undeveloped regions.

Our country will continue to make efforts aimed at developing good-neighborly relations and cooperation between the SFRY and the Socialist People's Republic of Albania and will oppose any abuse of the real interests of the people of Albania and the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia, said Zulficari in conclusion.

MACEDONIAN, ALBANIAN ACADEMIES AGREE TO COOPERATE

AU171851 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 11 Apr 81 p 4

[Text] The academies of sciences of Macedonia and Albania have agreed to cooperate in the field of social, natural and technical sciences. Agreement was reached that cooperation should first be realized in the field of language, history, geography, archaeology, ethnography and in the study of the common history of the two peoples, with particular reference to the specific features of interest for the two sides.

The two academies will begin to exchange literature and scientific information and organize lectures by scientific workers. The forms of specialization of young scientific workers at universities in Macedonia and Albania will also be examined.

This was agreed during the recent visit of a delegation of the Macedonian academy to Tirana led by Mihailo Apostolski.

NIN SEES 'SIMILARITY' OF BCP, CPCZ, SED CONGRESSES

LD181514 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1312 GMT 18 Apr 81

[Text] Belgrade, 18 Apr (TANJUG)--The Belgrade weekly NIN writes that the party congresses held in Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia and the German Democratic Republic were marked by a strong similarity. "It is as if the actual purpose was to stress not only the organizational unity of the countries in question but also their unanimity on present-day world problems and even their own individual internal development," NIN writes.

The weekly sees as a similarity the emphasis on the indispensability of strengthening the party leading role, political (?organizational) work and, also, the importance of social organizations, especially trade unions, to which special attention was devoted in all three congress reports.

NIN writes that the party congresses of Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia and the German Democratic Republic placed accent on the unity of the so-called socialist community--the Warsaw Treaty and Comecon--and of all present and future forms of cooperation within it. The three congresses endorsed the proposal presented by Leonid Brezhnev at the 26th Soviet party congress and calling for a summit meeting of the socialist community devoted to the expansion and intensification of its economic integration, NIN notes.

The Belgrade weekly writes that the three party congresses upheld both on the whole and in many particulars the foreign-policy theses adopted by the last Soviet party congress, theses pertaining to disarmament, Europe, the Middle East, and other foreign policy issues.

NIN notes that no mention was made at any of the three party congresses of what the Polish United Workers' Party continually refers to, that is, of the Polish party's stand on the developments in Poland as a consequence of unresolved internal problems.

ROMANIAN PREMIER VERDET ARRIVES IN BELGRADE

LD201004 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0931 GMT 20 Apr 81

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 20 Apr (TANJUG)--Ilie Verdet, premier of the Socialist Republic of Romania, arrived today on a 3-day official and friendly visit to our country. At Belgrade airport, the guest from Romania was welcomed by his host Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council. After a group of Pioneers presented the prominent guest with flowers, Djuranovic and Verdet greeted each other cordially and Djuranovic presented other Yugoslav personalities present at the welcome to the prominent guest: Radoje Stefanovic, vice president of the executive council of the Serbian Assembly, Metod Rotar, federal secretary for foreign trade, Sivorad Kovacevic, president of the Belgrade Assembly, Sava Obradovic, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs, and others.

ROMANIAN YOUTH DELEGATION PAYS FRIENDSHIP VISIT

AU171847 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1755 GMT 17 Apr 81

[Text] Belgrade, 17 Apr (AGERPRES)--A delegation of the Romanian Union of the Communist Youth, headed by Pantelimon Gavanescu, first secretary of the UCY Central Committee, is now paying a visit of friendship to the SFR of Yugoslavia, at the invitation of the League of the Socialist Youth (LSY). The delegation called on Djuro Trbovic, executive secretary of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia.

During the interview the sides evoked the traditional relations of tight friendship and fruitful collaboration between Romania and Yugoslavia on a party and state line, reflected tellingly by the important documents signed at summit level, highlighted the contribution the young generation should make to the further development of the collaboration to the interest of the cause of socialism, peace and understanding among peoples.

The UCY delegation also conducted talks with Miodrag Vukovic, chairman of the Presidium of the LSY federal conference, with youth cadres of the municipal LSY Committee and of the Belgrade University. On the occasion the sides exchanged widely experience and information regarding the participation of the young generation in the implementation of the decisions and orientations established by the Romanian Communist Party and the League of Communists of Yugoslavia for the economic and social development of the two countries.

MOJSOV, DOLANC HOLD TALKS WITH FRG'S BRANDT

AU171427 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 15 Apr 81 p 1

[Text] Belgrade, 14 Apr (TANJUG)--Lazar Mojsov, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Stane Dolanc, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, had talks today with Willy Brandt, chairman of the FRG Social Democratic Party, and Egon Bahr and Wolfgang Roth, members of the leadership of the Social Democratic Party, who are visiting our country at the invitation of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

In a lengthy and friendly talk information was exchanged on the activity of the two parties in the domestic and international field. Lazar Mojsov and Stane Dolanc spoke about the current sociopolitical and economic development of our country, economic stabilization measures and about the LCY activities. They also spoke about the basic directions of activity of the League of Communists in preparing for the 12th congress. Certain international issues of mutual interest were also discussed in the talks.

Assessing the development of relations between the two parties as successful, regardless of the differences in the internal systems of the two countries and their international position, the interlocutors confirmed their readiness to further promote cooperation between the LCY and the Socialist Democratic Party and the SFRY and the FRG in the interest of the two countries, peace and equitable international cooperation.

Borislav Milosevic, assistant executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, Petar Boskovic, head of a group in the LCY Central Committee Presidium's international cooperation sector, and Horst Grabert, FRG ambassador to the SFRY, participated in the talks.

DJURANOVIC, FRG'S SPAETH MEET, VIEW RELATIONS

LD171332 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1622 GMT 16 Apr 81

[Text] Belgrade, 16 Apr (TANJUG)--President of the Federal Executive Council Veselin Djuranovic today received Minister-President of the land of Baden-Wuerttemberg Lothar Spaeth, currently on a visit to Yugoslavia. They discussed the further promotion of cooperation between Yugoslav republics and autonomous provinces and this land of the Federal Republic of Germany.

The two sides expressed satisfaction at the development of relations between Yugoslavia and Federal Republic of Germany, in which both sides are interested and pointed to the favorable prospects of further development of cooperation, especially economic.

VRHOVEC LEAVES FOR NONALIGNED MEETING IN ALGIERS

LD171402 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0955 GMT 17 Apr 81

[Text] Belgrade, 17 Apr (TANJUG)--Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec left for Algeria this morning. Vrhovec is heading a Yugoslav delegation to the ministerial-level meeting of the non-aligned countries' Coordination Bureau.

MIJETOVIC, DELEGATION VISIT TANZANIA 12-15 APR

For materials on President Cvijetin Mijetovic's 12-15 April visit to Tanzania, including the text of the communique, see the East Africa section of the 17 April Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT.

LCY PRESIDIUM SENDS GREETINGS TO CUBAN PARTY

AU171214 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 16 Apr 81 p 2

[Text] (TANJUG)--On the occasion of the anniversary of the Cuban Communist Party's founding, the LCY Central Committee Presidium has sent a telegram of greetings to the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party expressing best wishes for new successes in the country's socialist building and for the further comprehensive prosperity of the friendly people of Cuba. The telegram also expresses the conviction that the relations and cooperation between the LCY and the Cuban Communist Party and between our two nonaligned countries will continue to develop in the interest of our peoples, peace and socialism in the world and in the interest of strengthening the Nonaligned Movement.

SYRIAN INFORMATION MINISTER ARRIVES FOR VISIT

LD201054 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0936 GMT 20 Apr 81

[Text] Belgrade, 20 Apr (TANJUG)--Syrian Minister of Information Ahmad Iskandar Ahmad who today arrived on a several day visit to Yugoslavia stated the satisfaction with Yugoslav-Syrian cooperation in the area of information and culture. He stated the conviction that on this occasion, too, the firmness of excellent relations and friendship between the two countries and their peoples will be reaffirmed.

"Our people, government and party have always appreciated Yugoslavia's support to Syria and the Arab world," the Syrian minister said.

He added that all possibilities are there for strengthening and advancing Yugoslav-Syrian cooperation not only in the area of information and culture, where joint projects have already been started, but in many other fields, too.

The Syrian minister stressed that a new information order is necessary for the establishment of a more just distribution of information and in order that the nonaligned countries could be provided with an opportunity of getting to know each other better and to tell the truth about themselves to the world.

The Syrian minister is returning the last year's visit of Yugoslav Federal Secretary of Information Ismail Bajra to Syria during which the 1980-1981 program of cooperation in the area of information was set down in Damascus.

TRADE UNION DELEGATION ENDS TALKS IN PRC

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[Text] Beijing, 15 Apr (TANJUG)--Rade Galeb, member of the Council Presidium of the Yugoslav Trade Union Federation, ended his 2-day talks with Ni Zhifu, chairman of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, today. In addition to an exhaustive exchange of views on the political and economic situation in Yugoslavia and China, issues pertaining to international trade union cooperation, particularly within the context of the world trade union conference on development held in Belgrade last year, were discussed in the talks. Great attention was devoted to bilateral cooperation which is increasingly more intensive. In view of the increasingly greater role which trade unions should play in Chinese society, in accordance with aspirations for further democratization of relations and the greater rights of workers in decisionmaking, interest in the experiences of the Yugoslav trade unions in the self-managing socialist society is growing in China.